IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,096.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913.				
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th "	ARABIA	8000		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th "	MANTUA	11000		
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7900	MEDINA	12500
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th "	PERSIA	6900		
1914.				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA	6000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000		
28th "	MALOJA	12500		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	6900		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th "	ARABIA	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
29th "	ARCADIA	7900		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
6th "	PERSIA	6900		

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY,

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate, "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495	691 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 523	940-8 or 702

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A &	7467	21st Jan.	
City of Birmingham A &	7475	23rd Feb	31st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	7475	13th Mar	16th Mar
Trafford Hall A	6321	21st Mar.	
City of Manchester A & C	5360		25th Mar
City of Paris A & C	9260	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi A & C	6046		22nd Apr
City of Lahore A &	6975		29th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	9th May	25th May

* Calling at ports for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

PARIS.	1st class single.	1st class return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	...	999	..	737

Concessions granted to families, railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay on account of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Co.'s steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I. steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Managing Agents, Bombay, Calcutta & Rangoon.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 30th Oct.	9 a. m.	† C M.
Linga	2,185	Friday 31st Oct.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.
Lhasa	2,184	Mon. 3rd Nov.	11 a.m.	* P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah,

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Tuesday the 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 30th Oct.
†Purnea	3306	" 13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3418	" 27th "
†Pundua	3305	" 11th Dec.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th October, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6360	M. Franovich	28th Dec.
			1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26thFeb
Vorwaerts	5999	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30thMay.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30thJune.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
" London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
" London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 632 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
" London via Trieste	" 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back	" 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON. Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	F. A. Leva	6th Nov. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail about.
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	4th Nov. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	19th Nov. 1913
President	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.
For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 7th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application;

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," to Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 28 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbo
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	" 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	" 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch
101, Hornby Road.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE JEWELRY,
set with
PRECIOUS STONES,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
PHOTO CAMERAS,
BINOCULARS.

We offer you a wide choice from an unparalle'ed stock.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Manufacturing Jewellers, Silversmiths, Watchmakers, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST SELECTION
OF
PRESENTATION BOXES
OF
CHOCOLATES.
PRICES from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.
ALSO A FINE SELECTION OF
VIENNA CHOCOLATES'

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	.. ..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 569 of 1913.

Re NUR MAHOMED JUSAB, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NUR MAHOMED JUSAB, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 27th Oct., 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 571 of 1913.

Re CHHAGONLAL UMEDRAM, carrying on business in the name of MADHOWJI UMEDRAM, at Mumbadevi without the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHHAGONLAL UMEDRAM has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 27th October, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDERS FOR LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Oils will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The Oils to be supplied must be according to the following specification:—

Oil Linseed, Boiled, Specific Gravity 0·936 to 0·950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water) ..... 2,000 Cwts.
Oil Linseed, Raw, Specific Gravity 0·930 to 0·935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water) ..... 1,200 Cwts.

2. Form of Tenders can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the Oils tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, and should not be less than 5 gallon drums which will not be returned.

4. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Linseed Oils" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or both items from any Tender, and do not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, Dated 16th October, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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6 P.M. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.

The Great Drama.

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MATINEE TO-DAY,

At 3 P.M.

"LES MISERABLES"
will be shown complete.

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FUNDS.....£13,300,000
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The Highly Laughable Military Musical Comedy.
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SATURDAY Nov. 1st.
Revival of the ever popular
"A RUNAWAY GIRL"
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.

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For the First Time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwarde's Great London Success.
"GIPSY LOVE"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.
The Hit of the last London Season
"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6 and 7.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great American Musical Comedy Rage
"THE PINK LADY"
See and hear the greatest of all Waltz airs "My Beautiful Lady Waltz."
See the Famous "Gaby Glide."

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Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
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Prices of Admission:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
Plan open at ROSE & CO. TO-DAY.

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Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

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PRIZE SHOWS {SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only.) SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. (New Programme.)
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WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either) superseding injections
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Fine Household Soaps.
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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.
Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!
Price Re. 1 per box.
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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WANTED for R. A. Mess, Aden, a WORKING KHANSAMAH, Mahomedan preferred. Apply Capt. PERRY, Fort Mahalxumi.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Second-hand Gentleman's BICYCLE, cheap for cash. Reply P. W., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918/ care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

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OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
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MATERIALS, Etc.,
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Third Insertion ...	,, 3-0	do.
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Minimum charge	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4,086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sutherland 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff arrived here on Monday from Calcutta, October 15th with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Borenfels, 3,419 tons Captain F. Engelage, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru 3,798 tons Captain T. Hori, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

The B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Homayun 2,154 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Murison arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, October 17, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer Salime 2,992 tons, Captain W. Godfree arrived here yesterday from Durban October 7, with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Capt Nugent ...Flagship
H M S Pelorus ...Comde Hill ...R navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comd E J Headlam ... R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 27.

Baron Fairlie ..2115 Foley ...W & A G & Co
Hilda ...3139 Hill ...A Yule & Co
Baroda ...1809 Henscroft ...M M and Co
Begum ...2942 Ellis ...T M and Co
Clan Lamont ...2225 Tatton ...J W and Co
City of Poona ...4783 Knox ...K Nixon & Co
Duffield ...2445 Braddock ...W & A G & Co
Dunrobin ...3119 Carr ...P M and Co
Fultala ...2701 Cookie ...M M and Co
Gryfevale ...2645 Steel ...T M & C
Hessineo ...2944 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Hollington ...2722 Rogers ...J F and Co
Hindoo ...3156 Pearson ...J F and Co
Himalaya ...3705 Evans ...P and O Co
Khosrou ...2110 Hannah ...Jeddah T M and Co
Kola ...513 Minnett ...M M and C
Konig ...3126 Cotts ...A S and Co
Maloja ...6731 Winston ...P & O C
Palitana ...1944 Lythgoe ...M M & Co
Queen Adelaide ...3196 Bitson ...W & A G & Co
Roma ...2363 Greenbury ...K N and Co
Rahmani ...1872 Lewis ...T M and Co
Strathfillan ...2316 Mackenzie ...W & A G and Co
Strathcarry ...810 Grant ...W and A G and Co
Sultan Vos Koetie ...1113 Battema ...W and A G and Co
Sildra ...2097 Bryn ...The Bombay Co
Sardar ...1280 Weeks ...Busreh & H S Shu
Sangola ...3349 Scott ...M M & C
Sutlej and ...2277 Longstaff ...
Salsette ...2992 ...Graham and Co
Singu ...1912 Murison ...Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dec. Dte. Ag nts.
Q & B Borenfels ...3479 Englayer ...Karachi ... 24-10 ...W and A G and Co
F Kirkdale ...3019 Gibson ...J F & Co
G Kandalia ...864 8 Smith Jeddah 22-10 W M K
M Asiaye ...4319 Tootle ...Shanghai ... P & O Co
P Chupra ...3761 Macfadyen ...3-11 ... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Seistan ...731 Forbes ...M M and Co
2 Arjgair ...3212 Auld ...Genoa 31-10 ... J M and Co
4 Dinkio ...3197 Giacopello ...Venice ... S N Co
5 Sechuana ...2659 Sulkley ...Philadelphia ... 31-10 T M & Co
6 Hindoo ...3186 Pearson ...Hull ...J F Co
7 Kybfels ...1789 Freeman ... W and A G and Co
8 K Maru ...3793 Horiuchi ...Kobe ...26-10 N Y Kaisha
9 Marionbad ...4175 Bstuara ...A L S N Co
10 & 11 Sofala ...3433 Mooth ...M M and Co
12&13 City of London ...6693 Irish ...Karachi ... 31-10 ...S N and Co
15 Abydos ...3570 Davies Mauritius ... to S Africa S N Co
16 Baron Inverdale ...2140 Webster ...Bagnoli ... 30-10 ...S Smith and Co
M W D D
Palamcotta ...3207 Elson ...M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Singu	Murison	Rangoon Oct 17
	HMS Swiftsure	Nugent	Colombo Oct 20
	Salsette	Godfree	Durban Oct 7
	Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta Oct 15

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Dst.
27	Lhasa	Cuthbush	Karachi etc
	Kikura Maru	Hori	Kobe etc
	Homayun	Murch	Jeddah

The following vessel obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Castalia, Mitchell for Liverpool etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sydney (to arrive) for Australia etc.
" E P Ferdinand (to arrive) for Okha
" Konig for Dar es Salaam etc.
" Singu for Rangoon etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer "Delta" left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney" left Aden, for Bombay on Saturday the 26th instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 30th instant, at 8 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Poona s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,486 cwts groundnut oil cakes, B J Davar; 2,880 linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 478 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co; 1,200 groundnut cakes, L Abercrombie and Co.

Castalia s—1 bale wool, M Balia; 22 bales wool, E Doses and Co; 14 bales wool, E Sevji; 1 bale wool, H K M Jaitha; 3 bales wool, 2 bales cotton fly, 19 bales cotton waste, 6 bales gunny cutting, C Perij and Co; 11 bales oily woollen cloth, K K Devchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Poona s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona s—1,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—15 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 4,440 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 9 bales woollen carpets, 1 case chutney, King King and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets, H Jaferbhoy, and Co; 58 cwts mica, Town Jones and Co; 125 cwts dry ginger, M A Kayum; 1 case chutney, D D Framji and Co; 5 case teak wood furniture, Mackenzie's Saw Mill; 139 cwts dry ginger, M Jaferbhoy; 137 cwts mother of pearl shells, E Soolamally; 35 bales cowhides 7 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 66 bales cowhides, 100 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of London s—25 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

HAVRE.

City of London s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Hindu s—300 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—55 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 330 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 7,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 780 cwts mowrasced, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—32 cwts animal guts, Ad. Meyer; 2,200 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 3 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marienbad s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SOLONICA.

Marienbad s—5 cwts coir rope, M M Bharucha.

FOR GENOA.

Ardgair s—125 cwts gum olibanum, 5 cases cinnamon, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 557 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bechuana s—50 bales Indian gunny wrappers, Solomon Bros; 200 cwts dry ginger, 10 cardamums, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Bechuana s—40 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ferdinand s—875 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—813 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, J David; 11 bales cotton T cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ferdinand s—500 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—696 bales cotton, twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 160 bales cotton, twist, J David; 500 bales cotton, twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 27.

Steamer Kynig from Zanzibar; Agents: A. Strandes and Co—125 bags grain, 2 cases ivory, 122 cases ghee, 150 bags potatoes, 2 bundles brass sheets, 13 bags oil seeds, 840 bundle cloves, 7 bags shells.

Steamer Dwarka from Busreh; Agents M. M. and Co—99 crates pomogranets, 17 cases cartoon dates, 5,598 baskets, 30 cases wetdates, 348 bags dry dates, 1 bag seeds, 4 bundles gold, 1 bundle silver, 1 bundle gold coin.

Steamer Singu from Rangoon; Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co—739,400 gallons, 2,916 cases kerosin oil, 8,915 drums petrol, 1,005 casks lubricating oil, 71 casks crude earth oil.

Steamer Sabine from Durban; Agents: W. and A. Graham and Co—4,733 tons coal.

Steamer Sangola from Java; Agents: M. M. and Co—383 bundles coir yarn, 35 casks c. nut oil, 522 bundles mats, 17 bags cottonseed, 12 bags mace, 25 bags pepper, 166 kollias shells, 2,990 baskets molasses, 48,480 bags sugar.

Steamer Sutherland from Calcutta; Agents: The Bombay Co—5,170 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	October	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
Tues...	28		m 9	51	27	8
			10	36 a	23	3
Wed....	29		m 10	31	28	2
			11	22	29	5
Thurs ...	30		m 11	12	28	4
			m 0	7	30	4
Fri	31		m 11	54	27	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	October	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
Tues....	28		m 3	19	17	6
			3	59 a	14	8
Wed....	29		m 4	27	17	4
			4	33 a	13	10
Thurs ...	30		m 5	14	17	5
			5	17 a	13	6
Fri	31		m 6	0	17	9
			5	56 a	18	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28 (Tuesda)	do 6h. 35m.	do 6h 8m.
29 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 37m	do 6h 5m.
30 (Thursday)	do 6h. 37m.	do 6h. 7m.
31 (Friday)	do 6h. 38m.	do 6h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Oct. 7th 7h., 16-2m. a.m. Full Moon, 15th. 1h 36-9m. a.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 23-0m a.m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 50-2m. p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

HEFFERNAN.—On October 21, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Major H. W. Heffernan, 86th Carnatic Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

STAPLES.—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, on October 20, Edward William Henry Staples, late Agent, Bengal Central Railway, aged 64 years and 3 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divali Holidays, Banks closed.
Presentation of an address and Garden Party at J. J. Hospital at 5-15 p.m.
Lecture at the Anjuman's Fire Temple at 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: The best praise is that which comes from the best men.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.)

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., S. B. & C. I. Ry. Volts, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ... Lorna ... Grimm
Overture ... Hayden ... Auber
Vals ... Angelus ... Lotter
Suite Espagnol ... La Feria ... Lacome
(a) Air from ... Rinaldo ...
(b) Minuet from ... Samson ... } Handel
Piccolo Solo ... The Whistling Polka ... Lawton
Selection ... The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Two step ... The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert
Two step ... That Mysterious Rag ... Snyder

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. C. H. Bernard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh S. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

March ... Nibelungen ... Wagner
Overture ... Morning, Noon and Night ... Suppe
Valse ... Sighs of Glances ... Amoiffe
Selection ... The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Selection ... O Sole Mio ... Capua
Selection ... The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert
Two step ... That Mysterious Rag ... Snyder

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. "Sydney," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Friday, the 31st Oct., 1913.

LECTURE.—Ervad Firaz Shahpurji Masani, M. A., L. L. B., will deliver a sermon in Gujarati on "The excellency of Fire or Radiant Energy, and the close connection of Zoroastrian Avesta prayers therewith" at the Anjuman's Fire-Temple this (Tuesday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), after the Jashan ceremony and congregational prayer at 5 p. m. (S.T.), under the auspices of the Jashan Committee. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. Parsi ladies and gentlemen are requested to be present at this religious gathering.

ADDRESS BY DR. GUINESS.

There was a large attendance yesterday evening, at the Y. M. C. A. when Dr. Guiness delivered his final address, taking as the basis of his talking as the basis of his talk the business-like expression "Now, then, do it."

Recounting the incidents of the anointing of David who on three occasions was anointed and made King, he went on to show what was involved in making Jesus Christ King in our lives. First, it necessitated absolute surrender the half-and half-man never accomplished anything worth talking about. Secondly the necessity of nailing the flag to the mast at the very beginning. The third thing was royalty to the backbone. The doctor made a strong appeal to the young men to be loyal to Christ and never to lower the flag at any price.

Dr. Guiness leaves for Poona to-day, and later in the week will visit Lucknow.

THEFT AT COLABA.

A theft of currency notes and jewellery, to the value of Rs. 407, has been reported by Lieut. Nawinchand Kapor, I. M. S., residing on the top floor of Harbour View, Colaba Causeway. The theft is stated to have been committed between noon and 2 p. m. on Sunday when the complainant was absent from home.

HYDROPHOBIA IN BOMBAY.

A case of death from hydrophobia was brought to the notice of the police just before the body of the victim was buried.

It appears that about two months ago a Hindu boy named Pandurang was bitten by a dog. The parents of the boy treated him at home with certain household remedies, and the boy appeared for the moment to have been cured, but about a week ago fever set in and the boy succumbed on Saturday night.

THE WEATHER.

THUNDERSTORMS EXPECTED IN THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Disturbed conditions in the North-west caused a few thunderstorms, but no rainfall of importance is reported from the plains. Rain continued in South Madras where one or two heavy falls occurred. The Rainfall has been nearly general in South Malabar; fairly general in South-east Madras and local in the North-west of the United Provinces and Kashmir; a few falls also occurred in Burma.

Principal amounts are:—Minbu, three-quarters of an inch; Srinagar, a half; Sonamarg, three-quarters; Trivandrum and Cuddalore, two; Tinnevelly, four; Pamban and Negapatam, one and a half; Madras, five; Kodaikanal, one.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in the south of the peninsula and a few thunderstorms in the United Provinces especially in the hills.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire (26th) ...	95·2	69·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	91·3	74·3	...	0·00
Muskat (26th) ...	99·3	80·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	94·4	66·0	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ...	87·9	54·1	...	21·47
Lahore ...	84·4	66·2	...	18·99
Sirsa ...	?	63·0	...	17·84
Ambala ...	91·5	63·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	94·0	70·3	...	13·66
Agra ...	9·.5	63·5	...	7·39
Mainpuri ...	95·3	64·0	...	?
Jhansi ...	93·1	...	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	94·1	66·0	...	18·32
Allahabad ...	95·6	62·5	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	84·5	7·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	94·6	72·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	97·7	69·1	...	12·73
Kotah ...	97·6	71·6	...	15·62
Bhuj ...	90·5	69·5	...	33·37
Dwarka ...	85·3	76·7	...	17·35
Veraval ...	91·1	68·8	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	95·6	68·3	...	28·56
Bhavnagar Para ...	90·5	68·8	...	35·92
Surat ...	97·9	67·1	...	37·61
Ahmedabad ...	92·6	63·7	...	37·61
Deesa ...	96·8	60·0	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	94·9	62·0	...	23·8 ·
Indore ...	92·6	67·1	...	36·18
Jubbulpore ...	91·8	55·8	...	3·.32
Saugor ...	93·3	65·6	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	92·1	69·9	...	33·3.
Khandwa ...	95·1	59·6	...	39·.5
Akola ...	94·7	59·0	...	26·79
Amraoti ...	93·3	67·8	...	35·01
Nagpur ...	92·1	60·8	...	43·55
Chanda ...	92·8	57·5	...	52·29
Raipur ...	90·7	65·6	...	36·03
BOMBAY ...	89·1	74·1	...	70·96
Ratnagiri ...	95·3	69·4	...	71·76
Mormugao ...	...	...	...	...
Karwar ...	90·7	71·0	...	90·95
Malegaon ...	93·6	60·1	...	15·10
Ahmednagar ...	89·6	57·5	...	22·60
Poona ...	91·0	59·4	...	25·44
Sholapur ...	91·8	63·1	...	13·00
Bijapur ...	89·2	67·2	...	14·67
Belgaum ...	85·3	60·5	...	37·02
Aurangabad ...	90·4	61·5	...	21·94
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·4	60·7	...	28·55
Hyderabad ...	88·3	64·2	...	16·28
Mangalore ...	91·6	76·3	...	104·97
Calicut ...	89·8	70·1	...	99·99
Cochin ...	87·7	73·2	0·35	79·71
Colombo ...	84·3	74·5	0·10	119·31
Masulipatam ...	93·3	73·2	...	30·51
Bellary ...	94·0	69·8	...	11·46
Cuddapah ...	84·5	73·0	...	14·39
Madras ...	85·0	72·5	5·03	24·53
Bangalore ...	81·3	62·8	...	1·04
Coimbatore ...	89·0	71·4	...	6·66
Trichinopoly ...	84·1	73·3	0·04	12·13
Negapatam ...	78·7	71·7	1·48	28·55

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Wheat being sown, requires rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Wheat being sown. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Amraoti.—Bright, but no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop estimate 14 annas. Rabi crop prospect generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory Cotton picking general and arrivals coming freely. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking. Cotton picking general and arriving small quantities. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton plants flowering advanced.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess, more especially at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier at Bikaner and Kotah. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in south Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and fairly heavy on the south Coromandel Coast. Local rain has fallen in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is again likely on the south Coromandel Coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland and in south Malabar. Isolated dust-storms are possibly in the south-east Punjab, east Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 27th October 1913, was 30·144 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MAILS.

Below are shown the latest dates on which correspondence and parcels for certain foreign countries and places can, under ordinary circumstances, be despatched from the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam, and Tuticorin so as to secure arrival in those countries about Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The *latest safe date for posting* of course varies at different places, but it can be ascertained at the local post office:—

	Christmas Day. Letters.	Parcels.
From BOMBAY for—		
(a) Aden	Dec. 20	Dec. 13
(b) Somaliland, Egypt ...	,, 13	,, 13
(c) United Kingdom ...	,, 6	,, 6a
(d) Canada, United States of America.	Nov. 22	Nov. 22a
(e) Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Levis, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria Hungary, Holland, Denmark.	Dec. 6	Dec. 6
(f) Italy, France, Switzerland.	,, 6	,, 6
(g) Japan	Nov. 27	†
(h) Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State.	,, 27	†

	New Year's Day. Letters.	Parcels.
From BOMBAY for—		
(a) Aden ...	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
(b) Somaliland, Egypt ...	,, 20	,, 20
(c) United Kingdom ...	,, 13	,, 1a
(d) Canada, United States of America.	Nov. 29	Nov. 29a
(e) Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Levis, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark.	Dec. 13	Dec. 13
(f) Italy, France, Switzerland.	,, 13	,, 13
(g) Japan	Dec. 3	†
(h) Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State.	,, 3	†

REMARKS.

a These dates are for the route *via Brindisi* only. The dates of despatch for parcels for the United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, marked for transmission by the route via Gibraltar are a week earlier.

† For parcels see under Tuticorin or Rangoon.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

CLOTH DEALER ROBBED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged a Marwari named Javermul Rikuldas with being in possession of stolen property knowing it to be stolen

The story for the prosecution was that a few days ago the accused went to a dealer in clothes named Ibrahim Arab, in Null Bazar and offered for sale a whole piece of chintz. Ibrahim grew suspicious and asked the accused for a reference. When the accused failed to supply this, Ibrahim handed him over to the police, and on, making enquiries it was ascertained that the property belonged to one Soonderji Valji, a wholesale cloth dealer in the Mulji Jethar market, but under what circumstances the property was removed from the shop it was not known.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVING TRAIN-EXAMINER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, an Anglo-Indian named A. Godfrey, was charged with the theft of two baskets of sweet-limes of the value of Rs. 16, belonging to one Vithoo Govind, a fruit merchant.

It was stated that the accused is a train-examiner in the G. I. P. Railway. On the arrival of the Poona Express on Sunday evening he removed two baskets from the platform at Victoria Terminus and placed them in a room. He was seen in the act and was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty, and prayed for mercy. His worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default fifteen days' hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Baloo Tukaram, an old offender, with the theft of gold buttons to the value of Rs. 60 belonging to Chaganlal Ramji Shah.

The evidence showed that yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, the accused entered into the complainant's room in Cawasji Patel Tank Road during his temporary absence, and was carrying away a shirt containing gold buttons when he was seen by the complainant who arrested him and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had eight previous convictions against him, he was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REDUCE TAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, D.S.O., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th October, 1913.

263. Duties—Duties for the week ending 2nd November 1913:—

Orderly Officer Lieut. P. Eccles.

Orderly Sergt No 1 Company Sergt. W. G. Niven.

Orderly Sergt No 2 Company Sergt. H. B. Gravestock.

264. Parade—No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st November 1913, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill and Instruction for D. & F. Specialists.

Dress—Khaki with Caps.

265. Defence Light Manning—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNDAS, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th October, 1913.

1154. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head Quarters.

1155. Parades.—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday, the 29th instant at 5-30 p.m.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head Quarters on Friday, the 31st instant at 6 p.m.

III. There will be a Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday, the 28th instant, at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 5 p.m.

1156. Wednesday the 5th November.—Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Note.—Drill Order Uniform. Shorts with Caps.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th October, 1913.

1. Orderly N.C.Officer for the week Corporal J. E. Webster.

2. Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

DIWALI RIDE OUT.

3. Members residing in Bombay are reminded that they should leave by the 3 p.m. train from Church Gate Station Grant Road 3-12, Bombay 3-27, arrive Bandra at 4-0 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon the 29th instant. Members will then march to Gorbandar, arriving there about 6 p.m.

Thursday morning 30th October—Reveille at 6 a.m. Parade at 7-30 a.m. and march via Gatemukh Pandar to Thana Dak Bungalow, where horses will be watered, fed and groomed, breakfast at 10-0 a.m. Afternoon—Parade at 4 p.m. and march to Andheri via Bhandup and Powai. Parade will then be dismissed at Andheri.

Forage and ticketing gear will be provided.

Dress—Khaki and regimental saddles (stripped).

Note books and horse cake will be required the latter will be issued on parade at Bandra.

(Sd). E. A. SPENCE, Lieut., Offg Commandant Bombay Light Horse.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
7 Boxes Bullion	Rs. 2,53,740	London	M'antile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	31	36,781
G. B. and C. I. Ry ...	39	46,131

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 14th Sept.	5 „
Bank of Mad „ „ 8th July	6 „

EXCHANGE.—

The market is steadier with little business passing and the rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 3 3d mail
Do. do forward	...1s 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready	112 1-4
Do. do Mar's „	...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147
Shanghai „	197 3-4
Japan „	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-2 for ready and 95-3 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95 2 0
1st Settlement	... „	95 3 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday the London market for Bar Silver was 1-16 lower for ready and 1-8 lower for forward rates being 27 3-4 and 27 5-8 respectively. New York Bar Silver was also 1-4 lower rate being 60. The local market is steady.

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 6
Asiatic Gold	... „	24	1 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	71	2 0
1st Settlement	... „	71	2 0
2nd Settlement	... „	70	2 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... „	80	8 0
1st Settlement	... „	80	8 0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD & Co. :—LIVERPOOL :—Quiet Saturday market but steady. Long liquidation seems over.

NEW YORK :—Very good tone shorts covering owing to disappointment that Ginners' Report did not cause decline. Also forecast of rains, show and freezing over Western portion of Cotton Belt. Market looks like going higher.

GRUNING :—The United States census Bureau given the amount of cotton Ginned up to 18th October at 6,986.000 bales. Report is not likely to influence the market.

HORNBY HEMELRYK :—Census Ginners' Report being less than anticipated favors smaller crop estimates. Weather is causing great uneasiness at present. People, who are generally well informed, are buying.

The American markets after the decline on Friday last again became active under the influence of unfavorable weather and Commission House buying largely. The 3rd Ginners' Report gives the quantity of cotton ginned up to the 18th inst. as 6.957 000 bales against 6.873,000 last year and 7,741,000 in the previous big crop year. The Spinners are in a serious predicament as they are afraid that the unfavorable weather has injured the staple and lowered the grade, and has considerably reduced the crop estimate. In sympathy with this advance in the Home markets the Local Market has also advanced but there is not much business passing owing to the approching Diwalee Holidays. Japan Spinners have bought a good quantity of Khamgam Akola for January delivery whilst Bengals descriptions continue to be offered freely. Ready market continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	223	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	3 3	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	3 0	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	316	„
„ „ Khamgaon	...	312	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		304	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	307	„
„ „ Khandesh	...	284	„
F. G. „ Khandesh	...	278	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	264	„
F. G. „ Bengal	...	254	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 47	7 31	7 35
+10	+10	+11
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April.
7 34	7 33	7 33
+11	+11	+11
April-May.	May-June	June-July
7 32	7 32	7 28
+11	+11	+11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote—

Ready	... Rs	7 7	0 B.T.
December	... „	9 5	0 B.T.
May 1914	... „	9 2	0 B.T.

RAPESEED—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	9 1	6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8 14	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs.	60 10	6 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutel	... Rs	50 0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Flat. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 5	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED.—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 12	0

COTTONSEED

Tone—Steady. We quote —

Ready	... Rs.	25 8	0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Sold Rs. 30 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 6	6 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pearl 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 6	0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5 13	6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,630
Bank of India	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	80
Indian Specie	...	35

MILLS.

David	...	467 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	465
Standard	...	1,150

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord.	...	196
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre.	...	172
Bombay S N Ordy	...	225
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,360
Treacher and Co	...	500
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	6,625 bales.
Wheat	...	...	4,869 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	5,029 „
Rapeseed	...	...	826 „
Gingellyseed	...	...	14,543 „
Poppyseed	...	...	nil „
Groundnuts	...	...	755 „
Castorseed	...	...	5,459 „
Rice	...	...	45,020 „
Myrabolams	...	...	68 „
Cottonseed	...	...	2,807 „
Mowrasal	...	...	2,022 „
Gram	...	...	2,417 „
Joowar	...	...	5,181 „
Maize	...	...	Nil
Barley	...	...	65 „

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports	...	75,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	43,000
Exports to Continent	...	20,000
Spot Cotton at New York	...	14·50
Future	Jan...	13·78+25
„	Mar...	13·75+23
Spot closing tone	—	Steady
Futures closing tone	...	do

General Tone of Market Opened.— Advanced on bull support and foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	13 3-4
Future	Jan...	13·88+14
„	Mar...	13·92+16
Future closing tone	...	...

	Bales.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ...	785,000
Total Stock at Interior Towns.	481,000
Stock in London	6,900
Weeks Exports to Japan ...	20,000
Quantity in sight from commencement of season to date.	

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot—	...	Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future	...	Quiet
Do. for East Indian	...	do.
Total Day's Sales	...	5,000
Sales of spec. and export	...	300
Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	...
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	1·30
Mid-American at Liverpool—		7 72—2
Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool.		mins.
Oct.-Nov.	...	... 7·37
Nov.-Dec.	...	... 7·27—1
Dec.-Jan.	...	... 7·24
Jan.-Feb.	...	... 7 23
Feb.-Mar.	...	... 7 22—1
Mar.-Apl.	...	... 7·24
Apl.-May	...	... 7·21—1
May-June	...	... 7·20
June-July	...	... 7·17—1

Manchester, Oct. 24.

Manchester Piece Goods Market - Steady —Business being checked by the advance— Fair enquiry for Staples.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American ..	3,780,000
Egyptian Visible supply ...	311,000
East Indian Visible supply ...	575, 00
American Visible supply ...	2,783,000
Visible supply other places ...	154 000
Total week's Sales	54,000
Total Sold on Speculation ...	2, 00
Total for Exportation	1,0 0
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	98,00
Total Actual Exports	3,000
Total Week's Imports	125,000
Total Stock	503,000
Surats Week's Sales	200
Surats Sold on speculation ...	.....
Surats Sold for exportation ...	... ..
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,300
Surat Actual Exports	200
Surat Week's Imports	2, 00
Surat Stock	14,000
Afloat American	330,000
Afloat Indian	5,000
Total Afloat	35,000

a Mutiny.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs).	Oct.-Dec.—London—	44 3 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs)	...Oct.-Dec— Antwerp —	45 3 „
Linseed, La Plata	...Oct.-Dec. Hamburg —	44 „
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—		Steady
Linseed Tendency of the Market—		do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Oct.		£22-10-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec.-Jan.		£22-10-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady		
Linseed Total afloat for U. K.		.....
Linseed River Plate exports...		.....
Poppyseed. Canal... Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk—		65 6 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close...	...	... Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal, Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp		48 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp		52 9 „
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—		53 6 „
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red... ...		.....
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close		Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Oct.-Nov.—Hull—		£6-13-0 „
Cotton Tone of Market at Close...		Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 25.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London—	36 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...Oct.-Nov. London—	Nominal.
Wheat. Club No. 2...Oct.-Nov. London—	do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Oct.-Nov.—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close.	.....
Do. South Australian Jan.-Feb	35 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb.	34
Do. do Tone of Market at close	... .
Wheat Red Graded American per cental— Oct ...	6 10 3-4

LONDON, Oct. 25.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Oct	9 9 11 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg	May 10 2 3-4 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. In bags (double bags)...	.....
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags).Oct.-Dec—	13 2 1-4 „
German Closing Tone Market..	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar—	12 6 „
Austrian Closing Tone of Market	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Oct—	11 9 Value
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ...	Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) - Jan.-Mar.—	14 1 1-2 Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market	Steady

LONDON, Oct. 25.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec	Value 11 6 „
Java Sugar 16 1- (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar	11 7 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16 1s (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Oct.-Dec ..	11 7 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March...	11 9 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta — Oct.-Dec ..	12 6 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March ..	12 7 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Oct.-Dec	12 7 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March..	12 9 „
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ...	do

LONDON, Oct. 25.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	74	10	0
Copper Best English Selected	...	77	10	0
Copper Braziers	...	89	0	0
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Steady		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	202	10	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	1-2	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B Liverpool	...	10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	6	7	6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	2	6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	...	5	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	4	13	9
Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	13	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	13	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	13	3
Lead Pig English	...	21	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady		
Silver, Spot	...	27	7-4	
„ 2 months hence	...	27	5-8	
„ Tone of Market—	...	Quiet		
„ Special Feature	...	Tendency for lower prices		

LONDON, Oct. 25.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 3-4
Silver 2 Months	... 27 5-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet for lower prices
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... Ho
Bentes 3 p. c....	...£ 87 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div...	£ 72 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 88
Sterling loan ...	...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 29 52
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25 .8 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·47 1-2
New York (Demand Bills)	4·85 1-4
Interest day to day loans	3 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·37	7·48
Nov.-Dec. ...	7·27	7·38
Dec.-Jan. ..	7·24	7 35
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·23	7·34
Feb.-Mar....	7·22	7·31
Mar.-Apl ...	7·22	7 33
April-May...	7·21	7·32
May-June..	7·21	7·32
June-July...	7·17	7·28

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 25th Oct. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 18th Oct. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Oct 18. Rs	Oct. 25. Rs.
Capital	10000 00	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	17831512	19316011
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	106041458	106385019
Post Bills	11762	7470
Sundries	27 7132	2827894
	147 74864	149136394
Assets.		
Gold Securities	1983660	19800820
Other authorized Securities	722198	672448
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	12795336	12963138
Loans do.	43650376	41668060
Bills discounted and purchased	23504079	22600014
Dead Stock.....	264941	264943
Stamps	4297	4380
Bullion.....	464830	448810
Balances with other Banks	2400305	206888
Sundries	234945	262446
Cash.....	4 336885	4 82444
Rupees.....	147274864	149136394

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., write from Manchester on Thursday, Oct. 9 :—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton ...	441,030	467,100
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	246,340	338 840
American def'd Spinners for the week...	237,000	209,000
American into sight for the week	550,000	548,000
American into sight for the season	1,866,000	1,790,000
Receipts at American Ports	1,446,000	1,597,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,837,000	2,964,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	1,928,000	2,202,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton...	185,000	126,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	137,000	93,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	413,000	401,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	144,000	112,000

The prices for mid American current month during the week have been Oct. 3rd 7.55½, 4th 7.44, 6th 7.41½, 7th 7.34½, 8th 7.23 and to-day at noon 7.31. Spot Mid American being quoted Oct. 3rd 7.87, 4th 7.78, 6th 7.83, 7th 7.70, 8th 7.68 and to-day 7-65.

The official reports issued last week on the condition and on the amount of cotton ginned up to Sept. 25th proved to be about what were expected although the condition being 64.1 was perhaps on the low side. This figure compares against 69.6 last year 71.1 in 1911 and a ten year average of 68.6. The quantity of cotton ginned up to Sept. 25th was 3,238,000 bales against 3,006,000 last year and 3,677,000 in 1911 that being the high record for the period.

Cotton prices have been easier during the week and after the sensational advance since the beginning of Sept. it is not surprising. The "bearish" sentiment is very pronounced and an estimate of 15,750,000 bales for the American crop by Mr. Habersham King is certainly surprising, and but for the fact that this gentleman has a reputation in these matters the estimate would have been radicaled—Messrs. E. F. Hutton and Co. published an estimate at 14,550,000 bales and although these estimates may not have affected the market much they introduce a large element of uncertainty into the position both here and elsewhere.

As far as Piece Goods are concerned there is very little change in the position from the last few weeks—high prices especially when the outlook is uncertain are little inducement to buyers who have already good stocks in hand and as a rule most of the offers made are very far out. India reports are very poor and we hear again this week of cancelments for late shipments and it is significant that buyers should want to get out of contracts which are almost bargains and which cannot be replaced at present at anything like the original prices. Beyond the usual small lots that are always being done no matter what the condition of the market may be there is practically nothing doing at all nor is the outlook at all bright. Reports from different Importing markets do not improve and the feeling here is that no weight of business will be done for some little time yet.

The Board of Trade monthly returns for September show that there have been much larger shipments of Piece Goods to India and China than in the corresponding month last year especially to Bombay—the export of cotton yarns is about the same to these two larger districts but most of the other markets show substantial decreases.

The latest reports on the Indian cotton crop speak well of the prospects except in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where the crop is doing rather badly, but there should be a good supply available this season.

The International Federation of Cotton Spinners have published their annual figures to Aug 31st last giving the World's Spindles as 143, 452, 659 with 129, 895, 651 in work and the consumption of American Cotton as 13,760, 261 bales for the year. The stock of American cotton in spinners' hands was 1,622,366 bales against 2,044,105 bales at the correspondingtime last year.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 26th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 27th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	1
Total mortality from all causes		80

LADIES' CORNER.

DRESSES LIKE LAMPSHADES.

A Paris humorist recently, critising one of the latest gowns, said the women thus dressed seem to be wearing a lampshade round the centre of the body. The curious tunics which are now being worn fit this description. One such was in lemon-coloured chiffon brocaded with a white scroll pattern and slightly wired at the hem. Mousseline desoie rested upon a one-piece gown in turtledove grey crepe de Chine, bordered with marabout at the neck and elbows and at the bottom of the skirt. A similar feather trimming concealed the wire upon the tunic, and the same mixed tints of the plumage repeat themselves in the draped waist ribbon of moire fastened in front beneath a yellow velvet rose. A kilting of the brocaded mousseline de soie continued to the bust, thereby giving the fashionable width to the figure. Colour was carefully studied for long diamond chain was intersected with pearls, a green bangle bracelet surrounded one of the Suede gloves, and grey velvet shoes covered the pale yellow silk stockings.

GIRLS' DRESSES.

The leading Paris dressmakers rarely create models specially for girls, because the latter usually dress like their married sisters. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, for a graceful toilette such as is now occasionally seen is essentially "une robe de jeune fille." It has a kimono-bolero in ivy-green velvet made with a couple of triangular tabs (back and front), finely braded with silk to match, and bordered with a thick piping of velvet. A three-cornered motif of the same braiding decorates the square pocket holding a small hand-kerchief, and a thick green girdle encircles the waist and ties in a couple of loops and ends in front. The muff, the cuffs, and the Henri II. collar are in opossum; the skirt is in ivy green cloth of a thin texture, machine pleated. Beneath the bolero is one of the latest blouses in white linen trimmed with wide guipure in a bolero pattern, the pleating in the front is finished round the neck with a narrow turned down collar and a knot of black velvet. Black velvet also forms the draped toque coquettishly trimmed with two long loops fixed over the left eye.

ON IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.

The opening of the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia suggests a thought of the remarkable development during the last few years in the ideals of art in the home. There was a time, in what we call the early Victorian age, when art in a house took the form of statuary in the corners or on shelves and brackets, and of pictures on the walls. But little regard was given to the colour scheme of a room, and the wall on which good pictures were hung might be, and often was, covered with hideous designs in the way of paper-hangings. The aesthetic movement, in which Japanese fans and peacock feathers played a large part, was over done to eccentricity, but it was a reaction towards the light. Nowadays the ideals of house decoration have got on to a higher plane, and there is a striving after general schemes of colour harmonies or artistic contrasts in every detail of a room. The result has not been much to the benefit of the painters of pictures, for instead of a wall being crowded with gilt frames enclosing works which, although good, may not possess decorative value, fewer pictures appear, and only those which fit in with the general scheme.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.

The recent Jubilee of the work of the Royal Army Temperance Association in India has been the occasion of a fresh proof of the standing of the Society and at the same time gives evidence of the almost startling change that has characterised the army during the last few years.

Previously, we believe we are right in stating, that whenever a Soldiers' Home or Club has been needed, the scheme has been formulated, and the funds collected by others on the soldier's behalf. In this case, however, the soldier in the Ranks, through the 210 Branches of the R. A. T. A. in India, resolved to provide a really capacious, sporting Furlough Home for himself, and for those who will come after him. After discussion in all Branches, covering the opinion of practically all the 33,000 members, the project duly crystallised, a first class site was found, and within a few months Rs. 26,300 has been subscribed, towards the Rs. 90,000 needed.

It is interesting to know where this sum has come from; R. A. T. A. Branch funds, voted by the men, have given to date Rs. 16,862; this represents just instalments from 4 Cavalry Regiments, 35 Infantry Battalions, 12 Brigades of Artillery and so on; Rs. 1,251 is from individual subscriptions of men, below the rank of sergeant, and includes 8 annas each from 297 men of the Connaught Rangers, Rs. 422 from the men of the York and Lancaster Regiment, etc.; Rs. 643 from proceeds of Concerts, and so on.

Regimental Funds, in aid of Branch donations, add Rs. 2,731, while officers interested in the project have added most of the remainder.

The Government of India which has for many years supported the Association in the most cordial way, has promised Rs. 35,000, as a free gift, as soon as the total sum has been raised. The men are therefore faced with a sum of Rs. 28,700 and are confident of being able to give at least half that amount from similar sources to the above, before the arrival of next Furlough Season.

It therefore seems only reasonable that an opportunity should be given to those who have the interests of the British Soldier at heart, and especially the soldier who serves the Empire here, to assist so laudable an effort. The Home is to be situated close to a lake in the hills of Northern India, where boating, fishing, and bathing may be enjoyed, as well as all field games; much help has been given by the Military Works and Public Works Depts., and no doubt exists as to its ultimate popularity and success, once the funds are raised. Donations, sent by cheque or Postal Order to the Treasurer R.A.T.A., Middlelands, Simla, should be crossed "Bank of Upper India," and will be duly acknowledged.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," "and I prefer it to any other," would you mind trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

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GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18" Medium Size.

IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14

FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting	Half hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case.....	„ 20	„ 24	„ 27

16" Small size

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

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Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

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All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSAL TO SECURE PERMANENT GROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Efforts are being made to obtain a piece of ground on the maidan between the High Court and the Eden Gardens for a permanent football ground for the Indian Football Association. Stands to accommodate from ten to fifteen thousand persons will be erected if the financial support is sufficient. A meeting of the I. F. A. will be held on November, to draft a scheme to lay before the Government.

INTER-PORT MUSKETRY COMPETITION.

WIN FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

In the Inter-port Musketry Competition, Rangoon made 225 points, beating Singapore by four points and Colombo by eleven.

Calcutta failed to fire, although entered as a competitor.

GRASSIA COLLEGE, GONDAL.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Annual Sports Day was celebrated on Thursday in the presence of a very large gathering of school boys and girls, gentry, and State officers, on the gaily decorated grounds of the College. His Highness the Thakore Sahib, the Rani Sahib and the Kunveri Sahibs, were present. The State Band played a selected programme. There were altogether 23 events; the pole jump was excellent, the record being 8ft., and in putting the weight 30ft. Some of the other interesting events were hopping race, wheel-barrow race, forwards and backwards race, sack and obstacle races. At 6-15 the prizes were given away by His Highness Shree Nandkunverba, C. I. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan very kindly presen ed 16 prizes. The total number of prizes and medals was 51. Their Highnesses and Kunveri Sahibs drove away amid hearty cheers from the Kumars and visitors.

WELSH RUGBY CUP.

COMPETITION TO COMMENCE THIS SEASON.

The present season will see the inauguration of a Rugby Cup competition in South Wales. So much was decided at a well attended special meeting of club delegates held at Cardiff in mail week, when February 15, 1914, was fixed as the date for the first preliminary round, and December 1 next for the closing of entries.

South Wales is to be divided into four districts for the purposes of the competition, and the two surviving clubs in each district are to be drawn along with eight others, who are to be exempted the earlier stages, for the competition proper. An interesting provision of the scheme is that which makes clubs on whose ground a match is played responsible for any disorder which may arise, and gives the committee power to strike delinquent clubs out of the competition.

MIDDLESEX RUGBY CLUB.

At the annual general meeting of the Middlesex Rugby Football Union the statement of accounts presented showed a profit on the season's working of £24 8s. 8d., and the current account at the bank amounted to £85 14s. 6d., whilst the expenses had amounted to £49 8s. 8d., as against £50 3s. 5d. last year. They had received £324 7s. 6d. as their share of the receipts of the South African tour during last season.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

The following dates for the International Association football matches have been fixed: England v. Ireland, at Middlesbrough, February 14; England v. Wales, in Wales, March 16; England v. Scotland, in Scotland, April 4, Amateur International matches: England v. Ireland, in Ireland, November 8; England v. Holland, at Darlington or Hull, November 15; England v. Wales, at Plymouth, February 7; England v. Belgium, in Brussels, February 24.

RECORDS AT BROOKLANDS.

Jules Goux, the famous Continental road racer, driving Mr. H. Boisey's 15.1 [illegible]t, beat records in Class *L* and T [illegible]ting class at Brooklands.

[illegible] the flying half-mile he did 16.95 [illegible] a speed of 106.19 miles per hour. [illegible] flying kilometre his time was [illegible]; equal to 105.81 miles per [illegible] for the flying mile he took [illegible] representing 105.36 miles per [illegible] also captured the ten laps [illegible] is made from a standing [illegible] the distance of approxi[illegible]iles in 16min. 29 3-5 sec., [illegible]3 miles per hour. The [illegible] improvement over the [illegible]bout five miles per hour.

[illegible]eature of the Meerut [illegible] year is a considerable [illegible]es.

[illegible] the Committee of the [illegible]y Cricket Club it was [illegible] in addition to the [illegible]ranged for next season [illegible]me and away mat[illegible]nd negotiations are [illegible]esent with another

THE BOXING WORLD.

FREDDIE WELSH'S EASY WIN.

Freddie Welsh defeated Fighting Dick Eyland in a one-sided twelve-round boxing contest in mail week. Welsh outboxed and outpointed his opponent, playing a tattoo on his head and body and dancing and dodging around him.

KILBANE WINS.

Johnny Kilbane, the feather-weight champion, gave "Kid" Julian a severe drubbing at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club. Julian was obviously ill at ease throughout the match, and barely managed to survive the ten rounds. In the sixth round Kilbane got in a left to the jaw which put the "Kid" down for a count of eight.

"GUNBOAT" SMITH'S VICTORY.

The boxing contest between "Gunboat" Smith and Carl Morris in mail week resulted in a decision in favour of Smith, after Morris had landed a blow below the belt. The blow was, to all appearances, unintentional, and this termination of the fight was unsatisfactory, as Morris had had slightly the better of the slogging exchanges between the men previously.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Gunboat" Smith defeated Carl Morris in the fifth round, when Morris was disqualified by the referee for a foul. Smith was better in every round except the second, using rights to the head and body.

JEANNETTE AND LANGFORD DRAW.

The boxing match which took place to-night in Madison-square between the coloured boxers, Joe Jeannette and Sam [illegible]ed in a draw. The men Langford, [illegible] went the full ten rounds, but the fighting was slow. Jeannette was on the defensive for the first five rounds, and Langford tired at the beginning of the sixth round, when Jeannette jabbed lefts to the face. There was no knock down blow until the last round. The newspaper boxing experts, whose combined judgment on all fights where the referee makes no decision is practically final, have decided that Joe Jeannette was the victor. The Press judges declare that in seven out of the ten rounds Sam Langford was clearly outpointed. The audience numbered 10,000 and they demonstrated their disappointment at the slow and unenterprising nature of the contest by vigorously hooting both pugilists.

ITEMS.

A contest which may have some bearing on the welter-weight championship took place at Cardiff between Fred Dyer, of Cardiff, and Gus Platts, of Sheffield. After a hard exhibition of boxing Dyer was declared the winner on points.

Young Cohen was matched in mail week for a fifteen round contest with Biz Mackay the American featherweight now in Paris, to take place at the Liverpool Stadium this month.

Leach Cross knocked out Young Brown with a left to the jaw in the sixth round of a boxing contest at Atlantic Garden Athletic Club. Cross was superior to his opponent throughout.

The negro boxer, Kid Jackson, defeated the Bordeaux pugilist, Lurie, the French heavy-weight, on points, after a close contest.

An English boxer, twenty-six years of age, named Joseph Hopkins, shot himself three times in the head in the corridor of a hotel where he was staying, in the Rue de Vert Bois, Paris. He was taken to the Saint Louis Hospital, in a critical condition. He arrived in Paris three months ago. The police stated that the motive of the act was unknown

Carpentier beat the American Jeff Smith on points in a 20 rounds' match.

MOTOR RACING ACCIDENTS.

Melbourne, Oct. 12.

Two accidents, one terminating fatally, happened yesterday at the motor cycling contests which were held on the Amateur Sports Ground. One competitor, H. McColl, lost control of his machine, and when a few yards from the grandstand, where the track dips considerably he crashed against the fence, his chest falling on the pickets. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, his collarbone broken, and that he was otherwise badly injured. He died this morning. McColl, who was 28 years of age, was a motor importer. A. Mapleatone was the victim of the second accident. His machine skidded and he was thrown heavily on the track at the same spot where McColl was fatally injured. Maplestone's shoulder was dislocated and he was also badly bruised and cut. He was admitted to the Homoepathic Hospital.

WELL-KNOWN SPORTSMAN'S DEATH.

The death has occurred at Sheffield of Mr. Charles Stokes, hon. treasurer of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club. He had been a member of the Yorkshire committee for thirty-six years. Mr. Stokes, who was sixty-six years of age, was one of the best-known sportsmen in the North of England. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Sheffield United Football Club in 1889, and was chairman of that club until the time of his death. He was also a member of the original committee which founded the Sheffield Wednesday Football Club in 1867.

The new president of the Scottish R.U. Dr. Greenlees, was an old Loretto boy who played for Chambridge against Oxford from 1893 to 1900, and afterwards assisted several Glasgow clubs. He played for Scotland seven times in all, and had served for some years on the committee.

J. E. Edwards, who for the past four years has been professional to the Thames Ditton and Esher Golf Club, has secured a similar appointment at Sandwell Park G.C., West Bromwich. His successor at Thames Ditton is F. Stroud, who has been greenkeeper there for some time.

FAST SWIMMING.

RECORD TWICE BROEKN IN ONE RACE.

The 150 yards swimming championship of London, held under the auspices of the Southern Counties A. S. A., brought together H. E Annison, this year's winner of the National 100 yards championship, and winner and record-holder of the Southern 440 yards championship and L. J. Haskins, who, though only third in the National, was successful in the Southern 100 yards, which was held subsequently. There was much speculation as to the probable winner, and interest in the event was heightened by the fact that Annison and Haskins were meeting for the third time Haskins a yard from home looked a certain winner, but Annison, amid much excitement, swimming with rare judgment, touched first, and thus won. It was a truly sensational race.

The winner's time was 1min, 37 1-5 sec., which beats the previous best for this championship by 1 1-5sec., a time accomplished by J. H. Derbyshire last year. The time of Haskins was 1-5sec. slower. He thus also beat record for this particular event.

CRICKET MATCH SEQUEL.

Struck in the eye with the ball while playing cricket, Mr. Charles William Crough secured judgment in Maidstone Country Court against the secretary and treasurer of his slate club for the payment of ten days' sick pay. The defence was that the plaintiff met with the accident through his own fault. "They mean," Judge Parry told him, "you ought to have caught the ball." The treasurer said that if a man understood cricket he would not have stood where the plaintiff stood, close up to the wicket.

REMARKABLE MURDERS IN LIVERPOOL.

PORTUGUESE LADY AND CHURCH OF HUMANITY.

Two murders, followed by the suicide of the murderer, were committed in Liverpool on Oct. 7. A carpenter named William MacDonald, aged 20, attacked Mr. R. P. Roberts, who escaped with slight injuries and then killed a young companion, named Paul Gaze, aged 24, and Miss Crompton, aged 42 and finally committed suicide. All those involved are connected with the Church of Humanity in Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.

At 10 o'clock MacDonald, who was an ardent Socialist, called upon Mr. Roberts at his house in Islington, and when Mr. Roberts opened the door struck him on the head with a life preserver, fired a revolver at his head, and escaped. The bullet passed through Mr. Roberts's nose, but fortunately did not injure him seriously. MacDonald appears to have shortly afterwards met Gaze, who was a particular friend of his, and to have accompanied him to his lodgings in Grovestreet, ten minutes' walk from Islington. When they had been in Gaze's apartments for a few minutes the maidservant heard two sounds like the rapping of a cane on the door. Shortly afterwards she saw the front door open, and on going into the room found Gaze lying dead on the hearth rug with bullet wounds in the head and heart. The murderer then seems to have gone to the house of Miss Crompton, in Bedford-street South, only a few minutes' walk away. Miss Crompton, on being asked for, came downstairs and invited the young man into the dining room. A few minutes later the other occupants of the house were horrified to learn that Miss Crompton was lying dead with a bullet wound through the head and that MacDonald was mortally injured in a similar way. Macdonald died from his self-inflicted injuries three hours later.

Miss Crompton, who was very well connected in Liverpool, was the daughter of the late Mr. Albert Crompton, who was the second minister of the Church of Humanity, and a granddaughter of the late Sir Charles Crompton who was a Justice of the Queen's Bench from 1852 till his death in 1865. A member of that Church stated to our representative what in his view and in that of many other members was the motive for the murders. When a child is born to a member, he explained, it is presented to the Church and some individual member promises to look after it in the event of its parents' inability to do so. The man Gaze who was born in the Church in this way, lost his parents when he was an infant—Miss Crompton had stood sponsor for both Gaze and his brother and had devoted much time and money in promoting the interests of the young men. She showed particular fondness for the murdered man Gaze, and when he some years ago went to Africa she still kept up a correspondence with him. In the meantime Mr. Roberts, a member of the Church, had introduced MacDonald to the sect, and Miss Crompton, as was her wont, took a deep interest in his welfare, teaching him music and generally looking after him. When Gaze returned from Africa, eight weeks ago, with his wife, MacDonald apparently became very jealous of the lady's former "protege."

STRANGE MARRIAGE RULE.

A pathetic coincidence is that the 18-year-old bride of Gaze was in Miss Crompton's house when that lady was murdered. It appears that Gaze married her in accordance with the rites of the Church of Humanity in West Africa, where he met her, and they returned to England immediately after the ceremony. The reason why Gaze was living in lodgings and his wife with Miss Crompton is explained by a statement which was made by a member of the Church. The girl, he said, who is a Portuguese, was brought home by Gaze eight weeks ago. She was unable to speak any English, the only tongues of which she had a knowledge being Portuguese and French. By the rules of the Church it is necessary for a man and wife after going through the civil ceremony of marriage to take a vow of chastity for three months, and afterwards if they find that their tempers are compatible, the marriage is ratified by the Church. The three months of probation were very nearly at an end at the time the murder occurred. Miss Crompton, who was a capable linguist, used to speak to Mrs. Gaze in her own language, and had shown much kindness to her.

Giving evidence in a case at the Old Bailey a detective-inspector said of the prisoner that when "Limesick" competitions were declared illegal his occupation was gone.

ARRIVALS.

The Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Cleopatra," from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th instant and is due here on the 30th instant at 7 a.m. She brings the following passengers:—

Adamson, Major J T
Battye, Major and family
Bradford, Lt C A
Baldwin, Mrs A H
Burness, Mr W D
Bennedik, Lt S N R
Byrch, Capt A
Bennett, Mr A R
Coleman, Mr and Mrs
Cuff, Lt B
Creagh, Major and Mrs E C
Cunningham, Mr and Mrs J H
Douglas, Major W D
Dundas, Mr
Dennys, Col and Mrs G W G
Dunnet, Mr Mrs and child
Donnelly, Mr R and child
Fraser, Major F J
Fuerst, Mr
Fitzgerald, Mr A G
Fiury, Mr E
Forbes, Mr Pery
Fracy, Major W M
Ford, Major H B
Fitzpatrick, Miss
Fawsett, Revd G L
Godwin, Mr L C
Gresham, Mr C
Hanson, Mr F W
Harris, Miss E D
Hancock Frenter, Mr N
Humphrys, Col and Mrs
Horowitz, Prof and Mrs J
Humfrey, Major F G C
Hastings, Mrs
Hope, Major A V H
Hole, Major and Mrs
Manch, Mr
Martin, Lt A D
Martin Capt G D
McWhiters, Capt, G Mrs C G, Nurse and infant
Meissner, Dr
Mintoft, Lt T C
Maller, Mr
Metcalfe, Major F H, Mrs and child
Molloy, Major and Mrs G M
McDermid, Mr A F
Miller, Isch Mrs
Macnemara, Mrs
Mary, Simsom, Miss
Maud Flawell, Desc
Nixon, Mr B O
Ogilvie, Mrs, child. infant and nurse
Ogilvie, Mrs G D
Ogilvie, Capt G G
O'Brien, Mr C C
Philo, Mrs W R R
Pennington, Major and Mrs W H
Ruth Wilson, Miss
Robsor, Major
Rowcroft Mrs
Reynoll, Mr D
Richardson, Miss B
Robinson, Lt D S
Rawson, Mr E
Stephens, Mr D
Sale, Miss M
Smidt, Mrs
Suga, Mrs M D
Sheen, Mr H G
Semeni, Lt E J
Sale, Mr J F
Saltan, Mrs L
Stronach, Mr J L
Simpson, Mr J
Trood Mr and Mrs
Thorpe, Mr and Mrs G P
Valkers. Mr L
Wagschal, Mr A
Wildblood, Capt E H
Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs R
Wetherall, Capt and Mrs J A C
Waterhouse, Mr J C
Wali Mahomed, Mr
Whitmors, Capt J B
Zellweger, Mr U
Heilgers, Mrs M
Hay, Mrs
Hailes, Lt W L
Knowles, Mrs infant and Nurse
Keppel, Capt T R H
Knowles, Mr
Karlsson, Revd E L
Liebel, Mr and Mrs
Lisa, Mende Miss
Landder, Miss A

PER S. S. "ELYSIA," OCT. 31.

The Anchor Line s.s. Elysia, outward bound, is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 31st instant, with the following passengers:—

Ash, Mr W C
Atkinson, Mrs S E
Baird, Miss
Barker, Miss S M
Barlow, Capt C P
Barraclough, Mr F
Bird, Mrs L child and infant
Birdwood, Miss G
Blakesley, Miss
Cape, Miss N
Chenevix-Trench Mr C G
Chetevix-Trench Mrs 2 infants and nurse
Christopherr, Maj S R
Clay, Mrs E G
Codrington, Maj E
Codrington, and child Mrs
Dangerfield, Mr E R
Dangerfield, Mrs
Darling, Mrs C K child and infant
Duncan, Mrs
Edie, Mr A G
Edie, Mrs
Edwards, Mr O G
Edwards, and infant Mrs
Farmer, Miss
Foster, Mr J A
Gawthorne, Mr A H
Grove, Mrs E W
Hall, Miss
Humphreys, Mrs R
Hutchinson, Mrs infant and nurse
Illingworth, Miss C
Izat, Mrs A H
Jardine, Mr A
Jardine, Mrs
Johnson, Col E P
Johnson, Mrs
Kemp, Mr W S
Kerr, Miss M W G
Leslie, Mr D
Leslie, Mrs
Lowther, Mrs H and infant
MacDonald, Miss M
Mallet-veale, Miss
Martin, Mrs F J
McNeill, Mr H L
Means, Miss M
Millar, Mr G W
Mills, Miss W A
Mitchell, Miss Q
Moore, Capt F G
Morris, Mr J A
Paterson, Miss E
Peebles, and infant Mrs
Quarrington, Miss R
Radice, Mrs W A infant and nurse
Railton, Mr G
Reston, Miss
Robertson, Mrs W S child and infant
Rose, Mr H A
Rose, Mrs
Rose, Miss W E
Rose, Miss B E
Ross Johnson, Miss E
Seddon, Mrs C N child, infant and nurse
Sheehy, Miss N
Silberrad, Mr J
Simpson, Mr A B
Simpson, and infant Mrs
Stafford, Mr J
Stewart, Mr D M
Symons, Mr R V
Travis, Miss I
Tyson-Wolff, Mr H L
Tyson-Wolff
Vost, Mr H
Vost, Mrs
Vost, Miss

DEPARTURE.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castallia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, on the morning of the 28th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 7-45 a.m. sharp.

TO LONDON.

Miss B. Wilkinson..

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

KEGKITT & SONS.

HULL, ENGLAND.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

LORD MORLEY ON THE NEED FOR INVESTIGATION.

An important announcement may shortly be expected with regard to the proposed inquiry into the problems presented by the prevalence of venereal or sexual disease. The subject was briefly alluded to by Lord Morley at the opening banquet of the International Congress of Medicine on August 5. In addressing the members of the Congress, who, it will be remembered, represented 28 different countries, he said that it would be sheer moral cowardice to shrink from a large and serious inquiry into the extent, the causes, and the palliatives of this hideous scourge, just as we investigate, the ravages of tubercle or cancer. During the progress of the Congress more than one sitting was devoted to a more elaborate consideration of the question and the difficulties to be faced in connexion with it, and on August 11 the Prime Minister in his place in the House of Commons stated that the Government had agreed to initiate an enquiry. He added that its precise terms and scope and the character and composition of the body to be set up were at the time still under consideration.

Since then it has been generally understood that the inquiry would take the form of a Royal Commission rather than a Departmental or inter-Departmental committee. Considerable progress has, we believe been made in the formation of the Commission, and it appears likely that the names of those composing it and the terms of reference will be published before the end of the month.

With the proviso that no revival of the Contagious Diseases Act is in contemplation, it is to be hoped that the scope of the inquiry and the composition of the Commission will be reasonably wide and comprehensive. The subject, as Lord Morley said, is a painful one. The open discussion of it must touch and may offend the susceptibilities of men and women in all classes of the community, in lay no less than in professional circles. That, however, is no reason why it should be shirked any longer. The State has a compelling duty to perform. It is under a deep responsibility to itself and to future generations. The disease to be combated is, as has been said before in these columns, one of the greatest of public evils—a chief cause of premature death, of untold suffering of racial degeneration, of blindness of deafness of ugliness, of everything that is hateful. At the Congress of Medicine speaker after speaker referred in the plainest terms to its alarming extent and hideous results. It was stated that next to alcohol and tuberculosis it is the greatest cause of mortality in existance and from the fact that it is hereditary in its effects as well as contagious it follows that a large proportion of its victims are innocent, and that its virus is commonly transmitted by the parent to children yet unborn. The general and practically universal feeling of the Congress was that the compulsory regulation system is discredited as a means of coping with the evil. In confidential notification, followed by timely diagnosis and treatment, lies apparently the best hope of putting a check on its ravages—a prospect that is greatly improved by the remedial discoveries of Professor Ehrlich and Dr. Hata and the tests devised by Wassermann and Noguchi. The urgency of the case is well presented in the official report recently prepared by Dr. R. W. Johnstone, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board.

But these are all matters that must necessarily and properly come within the scope of the inquiry to be held by the Royal Commission. For the public the main consideration at present is the welcome fact that the Government are taking a decisive line of action.

REMARKABLE NEW CURE.

At a sitting of the Academy of Science, on Oct. 6, Dr. Laveran, one of the most eminent French scientists, read an important communication from Dr. Charles Nicolle, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Tunis, in which he announced that as a result of over a year's continuous work M. Nicolle had succeeded in solving the problem of microbiological treatment of gonorrhœtic infection. For the present Dr. Nicolle desires to keep secret the manner in which the vaccine is prepared. He and his collaborator, Dr. Blaizot, have treated over 200 cases at the Tunis Pasteur Institute during the past year, without a single failure. Dr. Laveran states that the treatment consists of three or four subcutaneous or intravenous injections given at intervals of two or three days. Chronic cases are cured after four injections, and in acute cases a definite cure takes a fortnight. The most striking effect of the treatment is obtained in cases of purulent ophthalmia in newborn children, which is the cause of much blindness, a single injection being sufficient to bring about a cure. The treatment has no undesirable after-effects.

Dr. Nicolle states that when he returns to Tunis, in about a week's time, he will be able to supply doctors with whatever quantities of the vaccine they may require.

Two women fought a duel at Naples says a Rome telegram, as the result of a dispute at a meeting in connection with the election campaign. One of he women was wounded.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

KING EDWARD'S "DOUBLE."

Mr. Robert Wills, a Great Northern Railway guard, has retired after fifty years' service with the company.

"I was more than one guard of the train in which King Edward travelled to and from Scotland," said Mr. Wills. Curiously enough he is remarkably like King Edward himself, and he has frequently been chaffed on that fact. He estimates that during his forty-two years' work as guard he has travelled about 5,500,000 miles.

STOLEN WAGNER RELICS.

The Mayor of Bayreuth has sent to Scotland Yard, with the request that inquiries may be made in London, a detailed description of the relics of Richard Wagner, which were stolen by thieves from the villa Wahnfried at Bayreuth on September 23. As yet the German police have found no trace of the thieves, and none of the relics has been recovered.

GREAT MAGNET FOR PARIS.

The most powerful magnet in the world is to be placed in Professor Becquerel's laboratory, in the Museum of Natural History, Paris. It is now being made at Zurich and is nearly completed. It will be used chiefly for investigations of the structure of matter. The laboratory is at present in such a dilapidated state that the Government is to be asked for a grant of £600 for repairs.

WHIST DRIVE CRAZE.

The opening of October has been marked by a recrudescence of the whist drive craze, and, in spite of Acts of Parliament and police action, the number of such drives in London seem to be as large as ever. Various ways of avoiding the making of a charge for admission are being resorted to. One clergyman of South London has adopted the practice of announcing that each "guest" is "expected" to contribute a shilling to the collection box.

BUSY LAW COURTS.

The list of matrimonial and probate cases down for hearing during this Michaelmas term at Home is a large one. It contains 528 cases, 354 of these being undefended matrimonial cases. Included in the cases in the defended list is one brought by Viscount Ingestre, the son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, under the Legitimacy Declaration Act. Among the parties to the fact is the Attorney-General in his official capacity.

Earl De La Warr is respondent in a suit claiming restitution of conjugal rights brought by the Countess De La Warr, to whom he was married in 1903.

In other restitution suits the respondents are Sir Lincoln Tangye and Major J. H. M. Kirkwood, formerly M. P. for South-East Essex.

RIDING ASTRIDE POPULAR.

Since the International Horse Show, when it was intimated that on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen all ladies must appear in the ring on a side-saddle and must not ride astride, horsewomen seem to have taken the matter into their own hands, and have found it more comfortable to ride astride, the rider having more command over the horse. To-day a number of women are seen riding in this manner in Hyde Park. Inquiries amongst saddlers and horsedealers go to show that they are all of opinion that the side-saddle is doomed, and that it is only a question of time before the majority, if not all, horsewomen will [illegible]

ALLEGED COWARDICE.

A court martial has begun the trial of Colonel Peteff, who commanded the brigade which fought the Greeks near Lahna. Colonel Peteff is charged with having deserted his post during the engagement, and having thus created disorder among his troops, who were consequently compelled to retreat.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

The Printing and publishing of the "London Gazette" must have been a comparatively small part of the business of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty. For though this famous firm ceased to carry out this work three years ago, it is to-day finding it necessary to make a considerable extension of its premises in St. Martin's-line. This has nothing to do with the postage stamp part of its work, as these are printed at Hayes, near Uxbridge.

Harrisons printed and published the "Gazette" for about 130 years, with one short break some sixty years ago. In old days, when War Gazettes Extraordinary were published, there were often exciting scenes in St. Martin's-lane. In these times the Government pays for the printing of the "Gazette" and takes the profits, which amounts to about £20,000 a year. It was always a proud boast of the Harrison firm that no official secret sent to it for publication ever leaked out prematurely.

COMEDIAN ON RELIGION.

Speaking at a meeting in connection with the Catholic Stage Guild at the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark's residence, Mr. George Mozart, the comedian, said the man in the street could hardly believe a musichall artist could be religious. After taking a house at Walton-on-Thames he said to the estate agent, "I suppose I have got a three-mile walk on Sunday mornings?" The agent replied: The river is only twelve minutes away. "I want a church, Mr. Mozart told him, and the agent, laughing, said, "None of your jokes." "I do not want a church really," said Mr. Mozart, "I'm a Catholic," and then the agent remarked, "Oh that's different." "Now because I try to be good," added Mr. Mozart, "I've got the name of having religious mania." (Laughter.)

AN INTERESTING CHURCH.

St. Nicholas Church, Worcester, which has been reopened after renovation has an interesting history. It was built by a local architect named White, who was a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and it has some small architectural features suggestive of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was the church where the great hymn writer, Frances Ridley Havergal, got her inspiration, for her father was long the rector of the parish. When White built the church in 1739 the scheme was financed curiously. For example, one good lady named Bayley, who advanced £400, was paid 10 per cent. interest on her money. Two other parishioners, who made smaller advances had conveyed to them two new galleries. Some who did not make the contributions which they promised, so it is recorded, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court.



SORE THROAT:

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Are you suffering from sore throat? The epidemic is still raging, and many cases are reported in which this common ailment has developed into some dangerous throat disease like diphtheria. For this reason doctors are busy just now examining sore throats, as depicted in the above illustration.

Fortunately, Science has provided the physician with a means not only of curing and preventing sore throat, but also of safeguarding people against the many infectious diseases of which sore throat is a symptom. The name of this remedy is Wulfing's Formamint—the germ-killing throat tablet.

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AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
By HAROLD BINDLOSS.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By MRS. C. E. WEIGHALL.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By HILDA COWHAM.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By LOUIS WAIN.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
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EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
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BY
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THE

Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 28th October, 1913.

AEROPLANES VERSUS AIRSHIPS.

The recent manœuvres of the British Army have led to an increased interest in that arm of defence known as the air service which is destined in many ways to revolutionise modern warfare. England was slow to welcome aircraft as part of her defences but since she decided to provide a service she has spared no pains to develope it, for we are bound to recognise that the creation of an adequate service must perforce be the result of steady but discriminate action. That they assisted very really in the movement is quite clear from the report of competent witnesses. "The recent Army exercise will be memorable chiefly for the excellent work accomplished by the air scouts, and for the eminently valuable experiences gained in this branch of warfare. From the very first the conditions militated against success, but every obstacle was overcome, and generally the work of the pilots was brilliant." While full recognition has been made of the striking ability of the air-men, experts have been forced to consider the relative values of the aeroplane and the airship both of which were in use. Each kind has had its advocates and detractors, and only experience can show which is the type most useful for our own purposes of defence. It is, however, of interest to note the criticisms and suggestions of the aeronautical correspondent of one of the London dailies which has taken considerable interest in this branch of our military forces. The experiences of aircraft in war is too limited to form any definite conclusions as to the relative uses of each make of machine, but the recent army exercise has brought out several features which are of interest.

Only two air ships, the Delta and Eta, were in use while there was a total of twenty-four aeroplanes. In spite of great difficulties the aircraft were well managed, but it was evident that a good proportion of the biplanes were of a relatively slow type with a maximum speed of fifty-five miles an hour and on the days when there was a strong wind they were almost useless as they could make no headway even though they ascended to a considerable height. The speedy machines were but little affected and therefore would have easily put the others at a disadvantage in warfare. It is recognised that slow machines may serve a useful purpose while men are training, but for practical work speed is essential. The same must be said of the airship. Small air-ships are slow and only by an increase in size can these be made really useful. Germany has recognised this as well. We see this from a comparison of the cubic area of her great Zeppelins built in 1905 and those in 1912, the latter more than twice the size. The airship of 1906 attained a speed of 36 miles an hour while the Zeppelin of last year exceeded fifty-two miles. Thus it is evident that, both these air craft to be satisfactory will require to attain a higher speed. It will be easily apparent that the airship would prove a much better target for shots from passing aeroplanes as well as those fired from below, and on days of high wind they would be in difficulties with the smaller craft which could circle above them and drop bombs on them.

What are the points in favour of the aeroplanes ? They will be very useful for scouting because they are able to attain a high speed and to ascend a great height which will render them invulnerable to gun fire. If engaged in war in the air this type of craft would be the best fitted to carry out attacks on the airships by means of bomb throwing These are great advantages there are some points about the airship which must not lost sight of. The airship has this great advantage that it can fly at night and has therefore the power to damage ships, dockyards, arsenals etc. while they themselves will be immune from danger as the defenders cannot possibly see them. The authorities cannot lightly neglect the provision of large numbers of a craft which can be of so great service. The airships would have to keep a certain distance above the place in which the bombs are dropped so that they would not be hit by the products of the explosion. The airship has also the advantage so far as the guns are concerned for they provide a steady platform from which they can fire while the aeroplane has an unsteady platform and it is possible to carry one gun only. Germany has developed this side of its service and it will be necessary, while seeking to develope the aeroplane to pay more attention to the airship. But this presents certain difficulties for it has been shown that our little island is not a suitable place for large airships to manœuvre in and it is suggested that this branch ought to be considered a part of Naval warfare for the sea would provide an ideal sport for its operations. Space is required and a forced descent in an unsuitable place would be fatal. The Navy would appear to be the natural part of our defence to which the airships should belong and if the Government is able to give a good additional grant the country will feel more confident in the powers of the air service. The day of the small airship is over and we shall have to follow the lead of Germany. Disasters such as happened to German airships may happen but that will be a part of the price we shall have to pay that we may so strengthen the service that our naval supremacy may not become a thing of the past. Both aeroplanes and airships are essential to the defence of the country and the army exercise will have done good service if it leads the Government to the best line of development.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PEARL.

THE pearl-divers of the Madras coast and Manaar are a people whose occupation has always been clothed in a glamour of romance, whose wonderful visits to the bed of the ocean have appealed to the imagination of the song-writer and the novelist. This is not surprising, for even to the sober mind of the scientific expert the divers, or at least the conditions of their strange trade, have presented problems which are full of mystery. One of the most fascinating and, at the same time most important of these has at last been solved, and, at a time when a great development of the Madras pearl banks is hoped for, this result could not have been more timely or more valuable. It is well-known that the pearl oyster-beds of Ceylon and South India have been apt, after several years of productiveness, to become barren for a period, sometimes long and sometimes short. The conclusion, which has been reached by Mr. Hornell, the Madras Fisheries expert, after years of careful experiment, discloses an interesting phenomenon in the natural life of the sea. The barren periods are due to the gathering at the oyster beds of huge shoals of predatory fish, who feed on the immature oysters, until the young generation is completely wiped out. Then the fish go away to new haunts, and after some years the banks become repopulated. As soon as re-population has taken place the predatory fish gradually return, and thus the process is repeated. It seems that the periods during which his pearls are gathered may last for any number of years up to about twelve. Mr. Hornell believes that the difficulty of protecting deep sea fisheries is so great that it is useless to attempt anything in this direction, and he considers that the only economically sound way of making the Indian and Ceylon pearl-banks permanently remunerative is to concentrate efforts on the inducement of pearls by artificial means. He adds that his experiments in this direction have made substantial advance and he promises that next season, provided he can obtain a sufficient supply of suitable oysters, he will make a beginning in the commercial application of his method. Thus developments of the greatest interest may be expected.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST "CAMPS."

MR. J. P. ORR is such an enthusiast for sanitary buildings and dwellings that we are surprised to find him permitting the Improvement Trust land to be occupied by new structures, which he himself evidently considers to be unsatisfactory. At East Agripada there are certain plots of land, which have been acquired by the Improvement Trust, but which it is not expected will be required by them for some eight or ten years. On these the Improvement Trust are now erecting "semi-permanent camps", consisting of corrugated iron sheds, which are divided into apartments, and are let as dwellings to poor people. The only recommendation, which can be made for these sheds, is that they are less unhealthy than the huts of tin-plates, jowli and matting, which have been erected by the people in this neighbourhood and which they are intended to replace, and they are certainly not of a character that they should be permitted to exist for long in a progressive city such as Bombay endeavours to be. We are glad to note that Mr. Orr makes use of the word "temporary" in regard to this provision of cheap dwellings, and we hope, therefore, that the degree of permanence, which is intended to be conveyed by the term "semi-permanence," will be very small. It should not be allowed to extend to a period of years. The reason, of course, that there is a demand for accommodation of this kind is partly that very poor people cannot afford to pay the rents which have to be charged for the modern chawls, which the Improvement Trust has erected, and partly that they have an objection to living at the tops of high buildings. It is difficult to get them to go above the second floor. Under these circumstances the Improvement Trust might try to solve the difficulty by building a cheaper kind of chawl. We do not think that this is impossible There are privately-owned chawls, which presumably are of sound construction, as the authorities permit them to be let, for the rooms in which there is always a good demand by tenants, and which are very remunerative to their owners.

THE ENGLISHMAN AND HIS MEALS.

THE *Lancet* has been discussing the "no-breakfast" theory, which is based on the belief that after a night's sleep the bodily strength, nervous and muscular, is at its highest and work can be carried on without food. The journal states that there would appear to be no good foundation for such belief and that few Englishmen act upon it. For manual labour the no-breakfast plan is not suitable, and the paper adds that there is a good word to be said in favour of the "coffee and rolls plan and that for men whose day is spent in work which taxes the brain and nervous system generally more than the muscles, the wise course is to relegate anything approaching a hearty meal to the period of relaxation. The advice is very interesting, and to those who have enjoyed the coffee and rolls of *petit dejeuner* in France will be appreciated. But the average man is rather liable to be perplexed by the solicitous concern of these experts for his physical welfare, for how often has he been warned not to eat a hearty meal at night, as the *Lancet* now suggests he should do ? We are somewhat tired of reading so many theories and "don'ts." As a writer said in our columns recently, the best thing the average man can do is to follow Nature's teachings and leave the unnatural fads of faddists severely alone. What suited the old nurse who figures in Mrs. Andrew Crosse's "Red Letter Days" would not suit everyone, but at all events she was natural and did not suffer for it. "She lived to be nearly a hundred," writes Mrs. Crosse, "and was fond of saying that folks should take their meals regular. All her life she had eaten 'a dewbit and breakfast, a staybit and dinner, a mommet and crummet, and a bit after supper—eight meals in all."

POISONING OF DOGS.

THE Government of Madras recently paid some particular attention to the dog nuisance, but unfortunately it does not appear to have exercised enough discretion in its choice of methods. It called upon all municipal councils to take measures for the poisoning of stray dogs by means of strychnine. In Ootacamund the work was undertaken by the Health Department but very soon complaints began to reach the Council that the poison entailed unnecessary suffering on the animals. The chairman called for a special report from the Health Officer, and this showed that a dose of 4 grs. was administered. A little while afterwards the dog had convulsions and the time between the taking of the poison and death varied from twenty-five minutes to nearly an hour. This report was sufficient to convince the Council that this method was undesirable, and the poisoning of dogs was immediately stopped. The Municipality now desires to obtain the services of two expert dog-netters. We have often complained about the extent of the stray dog nuisance in Bombay, but we hope that when eventually the authorities bestir themselves there will be no repetition of such an unfortunate experience as this.

IT is regarded as probable that, on the close of his special duty at Bangalore, Sir Henry Griffin will retire and Mr. Justice Pigott will be confirmed as Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

H. M. S. "Swiftsure," Captain R. A. Nugent, arrived here yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on October, 23 with his Excellency Rear-Admiral R. H. Pierce, M. V. O., Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron and staff on board.

THE death took place suddenly in Calcutta on Saturday night of Mr. W. F. Corkell, formerly Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, India. He retired five years ago, but returned to India for a visit and was to have left for Home on Sunday.

MILITARY MATTERS.

AVIATION IN THE ARMY.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The work of the Royal Flying Corps during the manœuvres both in Ireland and in the Midlands shows the steady progress that has been made in aviation in the Army during the past year. The performances of the pilots were up to a high standard throughout and at times, as in the case of Captain Longcroft's flying feats at the Irish manœuvres, have merited the term brilliant. The weather was trying to pilots and observers alike, high winds, low clouds, mists and rain combined to test the aerial scouts to the utmost, and it is satisfactory to note that on the whole the information obtained was accurate and reliable, and except when weather conditions were absolutely prohibitive, was rapidly gained and reported. So far as the personnel of the Royal Flying Corps in concerned we have every reason to be satisfied that despite a late start, and the extremely tentative manner in which aviation was initiated in the army, we have military aviators who will bear comparison with any to be found in foreign armies. But we still have far to go in the matter of material before our air service will be as efficient for military purposes as the aviation corps of continental Powers of the 148 aeroplanes that should, according to Colonel Seely, have been available by the time the manœuvres took place, about a fifth actually were able to take part and the value of a considerable number of these was largely discounted by their want of speed. This was a weak point that quickly made itself evident in the strong winds that marked the opening stages of the manœuvres. Every day the pilots managed to get away, but the older types of machine were a crushing handicap to those detailed to fly them.

With a speed exceeding the wind rate by but a very miles they stood a poor chance even under the few restrictions imposed by the umpire rules of collecting information in reasonable time, and under war conditions would have been an easy prey to the aircraft of the adversary. For instructional purposes and for the use of beginners, these crafts are excellent but regarded as a preparation for war in any other than an educational sense they cannot be counted as effective strength they would, on active service against an enemy in possession of up-to-date aircraft, be not only useless but a waste of pilots and observers. When during the manœuvres the wind blew strongly, attaining a rate at times of fifty miles an hour these biplanes were unable to make any headway against it. They ascended, and with difficulty won a few miles to windward, but not sufficiently far to make any effective reconnaissance, whilst the more speedy machines were never inactive, and carried out their mission, despite wind and weather, the only limitation being that mists and clouds rendered observation more difficult, and necessitated frequent descents to low altitudes, with the consequent danger from hostile fire from the ground.

As it is, under the most favourable conditions it has been found that for accurate observation of detail, it is necessary to approach the ground closer than is compatible with safety from hostile fire. The general observation made at high altitudes require verification in detail if they are to be of any great value to the General Commanding in his dispositions. In making these descents and regaining the safety of the higher altitudes speed again becomes a factor of success, whilst the necessity for speed in eluding pursuit, or manœuvring against hostile airships needs no demonstration. It is, therefore, useless to put in the field for manœuvres aircraft that would be unequal to their task in war. It is bad training, and leads to misconception of the past that aircraft will play in the wars of the future. It is, therefore, to be hoped that before the next autumn, the difficulties of getting delivery of orders placed for aeroplanes will have been overcome, and that it will not again be found necessary to scrape up everything in the shape of aeroplanes that can fly in order to make a show of respectable numbers. Nor was speed the only factor in which many of the machines were deficient.

The B. E. type, and even the newer R. E. or reconnoitring experiment, have the disadvantage that the observer's field of view is observed by the propeller revolving in front. This is being remedied in the latest products of the Aircraft Factory, which are of the Henry Farman type, in which both pilot and observer are seated in front of the main planes. The observer is right forward, and controls a light machine gun mounted on a revolving platform, and has an uninterrupted field of view and fire. It would seem, therefore, that before next year we shall be well on the way towards being equipped with an efficient armed aeroplane, though as yet the question of armouring has not been settled, and we still have no type of armed and protected aeroplane capable of meeting the German Doves on equal terms. Possibly, however, we may see something of the sort at the next manœuvres. If so, the time will have come, many people think it has come already, when we should endeavour to represent in some manner the inevitable contests between flying men in the air, the preliminary struggle for the command of the air to open the way for reconnaissance of the enemy's position and movements. At present there is to say the least considerable unreality in the way in which both sides collect information with comparatively little regard for the hostile aircraft. There will, of course, be great difficulties in laying down rules, and still greater in carrying them out, and the task of the umpires will not be an easy one, but if we are to get any approach to war conditions, the difficulties must be faced.

But first of all it will be necessary for aircraft to bear distinctive marks, easily recognisable at a distance to show the force to which they belong. Frequently in the course of the Army Exercise, hostile aeroplanes proceeding on reconnnaissance were allowed to pass unscathed when well within the range of effective fire from below, under the belief that they were friendly craft bearing reports of the enemy's movements to Headquarters, whilst on the other hand many friendly aeroplanes had to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire on their return from reconnaissance as they passed over their own advanced lines. Mistakes of this kind would be expensively in war time, and should not be allowed to pass in peace manœuvres without an effort being made to take steps to prevent their recurrence in the future. It will, of course, be impracticable to reproduce in any way the fight in the air which will of necessity form a feature of the warfare of the future. But it may be assumed as a basis, that certain factors will make for success, speed that gives manœuvring power, armament giving striking power, number, and last but by no means least the tactical dispositions made; and from a consideration of these points it should be possible to deduce with whom the advantage lay in each case. Further it does not seem possible to go. The personal factor, and the element of luck that enters so largely into the solution of the problem in war cannot be gauged by any system of umpiring in peace manœuvres either in the air or on terra firma. Our umpire rules are by no means perfect yet, but they have been steadily improving for the last ten or fifteen years with experience and practice, and it is certain that, as the conditions of aerial warfare become better known, rules will be evolved to deal with those conditions. So far there has been no opportunity for testing theory in the light of actual practice. The use of aircraft in recent wars has been so restricted, that there is nothing to serve as a guide. Except for one or two instances of hostile fire being effective, when aeroplanes have been flying low, the failures in carrying out reconnaissances have been due to flying accidents, and not to the action of the enemy. The principles of attack and defence in the air, aeroplane against aeroplane, and airship against aeroplane, or airship have never yet been put to the final test. Till that test has been applied we can only arrive at probabilities by analogy and deduction, ample materials for which are afforded in military and naval history.

In these circumstances, it is difficult to understand the complacent satisfaction with which the work of the Delta, and our other toy airships is regarded in official publications and pronouncements. That the Delta did excellent work during the manœuvres is certain. She was out all day and every day, and the reports she brought in were full and accurate. She was capable of night work, therein having the advantage of the aeroplanes which with all due respect to General Pan are not efficient for working in the dark, and thus could locate bivouacs, and report any movements by rail that might be in progress. But that she was able to work was due to the fact that she was unopposed to all intents and purposes. The Brown aeroplanes flew in circles round her, and above her, but the umpires decided, that being unarmed they had not been able to put her out of action. Had she encountered armed aeroplanes, the case would have been different, and the result would have been determined by conditions of which she would have had the worst.

So far as is known at present the advantage in a contest between an airship and aeroplane will lie in favour of the aeroplane. The airship has in its favour heavier armament, and a steadier gun platform, but presents an enormous target to the assailant. On the other hand the aeroplane with lighter armament has the advantage of superior speed, ability to rise with greater rapidity and to a height that the airship cannot attain, and affords but a small target to its opponent. The tactics, therefore, of an aeroplane attacking an airship would be to rise above it and endeavour by bomb dropping to disable it. It is only in the rigid form of airship, the Zeppelin type, that it has hitherto been found possible to mount a gun above the envelope, as a protection against these tactics. The Delta is so deficient in speed, and has so little power of ascending, that in her case the disadvantages inherent in the airship would be accentuated. Had she been opposed by an airship of the Zeppelin, Parseval, or Astra Torres type, there is little doubt, but that her operations would have come to a rapid conclusion. She would have been outclassed in every way that makes for success. She certainly has advantages; she is small and handy and can be packed readily for transport with the Expeditionary Force to any place on the globe to which they may be sent, and when she has got there she is quite capable of doing good work; providing that the enemy have not got anything better. In any other circumstances she is badly handicapped by her want of speed, and her limited radius of action. The aeroplane has its limitations, and it does not appear likely that it will even be possible to eliminate the airship and depend entirely on the aeroplane. One is as it were the complement of the other, and both are essential to a modern army and both must be of the best, the most efficient and up-to-date type. Circumstanced as we are we can never adopt the rigid type of airship for army service. We must have airships, that can accompany the Expeditionary Force wherever it may be sent but that is no reason why we should go to the extreme of keeping up toys like the Delta. Every year the semi-rigids and non-rigids are narrowing the margin of speed and power that separates them from the rigids and it should be possible to equip the Expeditionary Force with a type, that could perform efficient work no matter in what company it was called upon to act.

It has been suggested, that all airship work should be undertaken by the Navy; but this seems hardly satisfactory. The airship service for the Expeditionary Force should naturally fall to the Army. The Navy have their own sphere, the air service with the fleet, and the coastal air station[illegible] the latter the rigid type of airsh[illegible] seem to be indicated as most [illegible] Working from a fixed base with [illegible] nent hangars, rigidity would be [illegible] back, whilst the extended [illegible] action, greater speed and [illegible] ful armament and capacity [illegible] action would be advantag[illegible] stand at present, though [illegible] the non-rigid and semi-[illegible] now running the Zepp[illegible] close in these attribu[illegible] Astra Torres has now [illegible] trials and been take[illegible] Admiralty, and is cre[illegible] of over 50 miles a[illegible] performance with h[illegible] compares favourab[illegible] except the record [illegible] addition to the Zep[illegible] to have touched ne[illegible] This, however, [illegible] with a grain of [illegible] the result of a [illegible] there has been a [illegible] to exaggerate the[illegible]

(Contin[illegible]

PAY AND PENSION IN THE P. & O.

GRIEVANCES OF THE OFFICERS.

COMPANY'S REPLY TO IMPERIAL GUILD.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Replying to a statement by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the P and O. Company says that last spring, in view of the prosperity of shipping, important modifications were made in the scales of remuneration of its officers and engineers. Since then the Company has received no representations from either branch.

Apart from the system of compulsory insurance and superannuation, of which the Company pays half premiums, amounting to £10,000 annually, the Company voluntarily allows all commanders and engineers, who have retired after long and unblemished service, pensions aggregating a very high figure.—Reuter.

WILL THE STRIKE AFFECT INDIA?

NO PRESENT INDICATIONS.

On enquiry yesterday at the local offices of the P. and O. Company, a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* was informed that it is probable that the strike will be confined to London, and will not affect Bombay. "It is a matter," we were further informed "that can be decided only by the Board in London, and we can do nothing here."

This week's homeward-bound mail is the steamer "Maloja," and there is nothing to indicate that the trouble in London will interfere with her departure on the appointed date.

The incoming mail, the "Arabia," has also not been affected, and it is notified that the vessel, carrying the Home mails of Oct. 17, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is due to arrive in Bombay on Friday, Oct. 31 at 6 a.m.

Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday:—

"At the Calcutta office of the P. and O. Co., nothing further is known regarding the strike of officers in London."

THE INDIANS' STRIKE.

FARMERS IN NORTHERN NATAL SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

DURBAN, Oct. 27.

It is believed that farmers in Northern Natal are being seriously affected by Indians decamping. It is stated that a large numbers of them intend to attempt to enter the Transvaal, and thus support the passive resistance movement.

Mr. Gandhi was present at a conference of the coal, agricultural and sugar interests. The proceedings were private.

Mr. Gandhi afterwards stated that the strike was not ended, and intimated that the work of the conference was not finished.—Reuter.

BOY SCOUTS' YACHT SUNK.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

On Saturday night a steamer collided with and sank the Boy Scouts' training yacht off Gravesend.

Twelve persons were saved, four being drowned.—Reuter.

CHINESE REVENUES.

NEW MEASURES OF REFORM.

PEKING, Oct. 27.

The Minister of Finance has agreed to the immediate introduction of the reorganisation of the salt Gabelle prepared by Sir Richard Dane, by which foreign and district co-directors will receive all revenues direct. Bankers consider that this renders a division of the revenues impossible. The Minister has submitted to the British, French and German bankers practical proposals for currency reforms which are expected to lead to the realisation of the currency loan.—Reuter.

AVIATOR'S TRIALS.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Oct. 26.

The aviator, Daucourt, has landed at Biberbruecke owing to engine trouble. The repairs will take at least two days.—Reuter.

STEAMER SUNK IN THE THAMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A ketch in the Thames estuary was run down by a steamer last night. The ketch was cut in two. Four lads were drowned.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

"A BRAVE FRIEND."

PREMIER EULOGISED BY MR. DILLON.

CRITICISMS OF HOME RULE SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Speaking at Carlow, Mr Dillon said that Mr Asquith's speech was that of a statesman and a man of honour, and a brave friend of Ireland. The Nationalists were willing to go any distance to meet the Ulster Unionists, short of sacrificing the principles of Home Rule. But it would be a great misfortune for all if there were any vestige of privilege or distinction among the different sections of the Irish people.

The Unionist papers find it difficult, till the Government's views are more fully disclosed, to estimate whether and how far Mr. Asquith's speech at Ladybank has improved the prospects of a settlement by consent. Dealing with the reservation regarding the permanent barriers to Irish unity, they insist that if Ulster is temporarily excluded it must have a free choice at the end of the exclusion period.—Reuter.

VARIED PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The *Daily Telegraph* to-day says it is unlikely that anything valuable will come from Mr. Asquith's offer, which is manifestly designed to manoeuvre the Unionists into a false position.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the Unionists will be false to the best political traditions of both parties if they refuse the offer.

The *Daily News* deprecates even temporary exclusion. It says that would be disastrous to Ulster itself, which would gain nothing thereby that could not be secured by the fullest concession of local powers over education and the patronage of similar subjects consistent with Irish unity.

The *Times* says, any form of exclusion will, in the end, prove widely unacceptable. The only course to avert disaster is an early appeal to the country.

The *Irish Independent* says any exclusion, partial or temporary, would be unacceptable to the nationalists.—Reuter.

MANIPURI SATI CASE.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD Oct. 27.

The appeal of the five accused in the Manipuri Sati case was heard to-day in the Allahabad High Court, before Justices Tudball and Ryves. The appellants also showed cause why the sentences should not be enhanced.

The Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru argued at great length on behalf of the appellants, contending that, if they did not intend to bring about suicide, they could not be held guilty of abetment, and a most extraordinary feature of the case was that there was no evidence as to how the fire came there.

Mr. Justice Tudball suggested that perhaps the widow had matches or fire hidden about her person.

Mr. Motilal submitted that the widow was determined to commit suicide, and that the sentiment to sacrifice her life was a most admirable one, although the act in itself was to be condemned. The accused were poor rustics, believing in superstition and awed by extraordinary events, and they mechanically followed the widow's orders to prepare the pyre, but refused to perform the last act of setting fire to it. If they were found guilty, the sentences they had already served were sufficient.

Judgment was reserved.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

SHIP'S OFFICER DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. Jamieson, Chief Officer of the steam tug "Buxa" together with the Chief Engineer of the same vessel, was returning in a dinghi at about midnight last night to his boat, which was lying at anchor at Watgunge Ghat and while climbing up the gangway Mr. Jamieson missed his footing and fell into the river between the tug and the dinghi and disappeared. Inspector Hartley, 3rd Division Port Police, was out till six o'clock this morning, but did not discover the body.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Prices were practically unchanged in the share market to-day, and there was very little business pressing in any direction. In coal, Jumonis were at Rs. 6-2; Ranegunge, Rs 21-6; and Senders, Rs. 14-8. In jute, Naihate (pref.) were at Rs. 100.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

An inquest was held at the G. T. Hospital on the body of a dock labourer, named Lala Dadamia (35), who died at the hospital on Sunday.

It appeared that the deceased went into a godown during the recess period after half-past one. He did not return for a long time and a search being made he was found among a heap of bales with a box on his head. He was unconscious and was removed to the hospital, where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

ELECTIONS FAIL FOR WANT OF VOTES.

ARMY TO BE INCREASED BY 65,000.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Mexican presidential election opened yesterday. There was practically no voting either in Mexico City or Vera Cruz.

President Huerta summoned the candidates to the Palace, and all except General Diaz, who is still at Vera Cruz, agreed to abide by the result, and, if the election were void owing to an insufficient poll, to assist President Huerta in restoring peace and order pending another election.—Reuter.

LATER.

The Mexican elections passed off quietly, the general population being apathetic. It is believed that the votes recorded are so few as to invalidate the elections.

President Huerta will issue a proclamation to-day increasing the army from 85,000 to 150,000.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW TARIFF.

MEXICO, Oct. 27.

France has protested against the tariff increase of 50 per cent. on all imports, which is to come into operation on October 28, declaring that it is unjust in view of the French low tariff on Mexican products.—Reuter.

[According to a telegram which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on Oct. 22, President Huerta had imposed an increase of 50 per cent. on all imports from Oct. 28. This, in addition to the 10 per cent. already levied, was reported to have driven business-men to despair.]

ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

PEOPLE WOUNDED BY REVOLVER SHOTS.

ROME, Oct. 27.

The elections, yesterday, were generally calm. The Ministers are assured of a large majority.

Thirty persons were wounded by revolver shots during a disturbance at Fiesole.—Reuter.

THE PEARL MARKET.

NO FAILURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is postively stated in London that not a single pearl merchant has failed.—Reuter.

KAISER RETURNS HOME.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.

The Kaiser left for Home last night, after having separate and long conversations with the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count von Berchtold.—Reuter.

AN M. P.'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan will retain his seat till the next general election.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The death has taken place of Sir Walter Menzies, M. P.—Reuter.

[Sir Walter Menzies, Liberal member for South Lanarkshire, used to be chief partner in Jas. Menzies and Co., of the Phœnix Tube Works, Rutherglen. On the death of his father, in 1887, two brothers entered the firm, but in 1898 it amalgamated with a well-known Coatbridge firm, under the joint title of Stewart and Menzies (Limited), and Mr. Walter Menzies retired. He stood for Central Glasgow in 1892, and for South Lanarkshire at the general election of 1900 and was eventually elected for the latter constituency at the last general election by a majority, of 1197. He was born in 1856, and educated at Glasgow High School. He was knighted in June, 1909.]

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The death has taken place in Cairo of Sheikh Ali Yussef, editor of the newspaper *El Moayyad*.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 26.

The P and O. s.s. "Arabia" left at 5 p.m., for Bombay, with the outward mails of Oct. 17.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE AND A BULL-FIGHT.

REFUSAL TO ATTEND MADRID DISPLAY.

M. Poincare, the French President, who has been visiting King Alfonso at Madrid, is well known as a lover of animals. One of the entertainments arranged in his honour at the Spanish capital was a bull-fight, at which the French President and the King should have appeared in the royal box. Every place in the great arena had been taken in advance, and the best bull-fighters of Spain were to show their daring and their skill before the popular French statesman. At the last moment, however, when M. Poincare found that the bull-fight was included in his programme he courteously but decidedly refused to attend it.

The bull-fight accordingly took place without the honour of the President's presence.

CHOWRASSI MINE DISASTER.

EXPLOSION HEARD 8 MILES AWAY.

THE WHOLE COLLIERY IN FLAMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The latest account of the details of the Chowrassi coal-mine disaster states that at 6 p. m. on Wednesday a fire broke out in one of the six inclines, which are 1,000 feet apart. The origin of this is unknown. About an hour later a serious explosion, which was heard eight miles away, took place killing seven men and spreading the fire from one end of the colliery to the other. By 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, flames were pouring out of six openings. No flames were to be seen on Friday night, but enormous volumes of smoke were pouring out and the whole colliery was on fire. The quenching of the fire will be slow and difficult and it will be one or two years before Chowrassi raises much, if any, coal.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

EXCHANGE OF MILITARY SECRETARIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, MANMAD, Oct. 27.

Their Excellencies and party arrived at Siwai Madhopur at 8. a. m. Here they changed from the metre gauge special into the broad gauge special on which they breakfasted. A halt was made at Kotah at 11 o'clock where H. H. the Maharao of Kotah accompanied by his son Maharaj Kumar Bheem Singh, and Colonel Peacock, the Political Agent, were on the platform to meet Their Excellencies. His Highness boarded the train and chatted with the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge for ten minutes.

The vicegeral train stopped at Bina, G. P., to take on board Colonel Maxwell, V.C., Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, who has just returned from six months' leave in England. Colonel Lee, who has been acting Military Secretary during Colonel Maxwell's absence left the train here to catch the mail for Bombay.

Their Excellencies will arrive at Daulatabad at 12-45 to-day and will motor out to Ellora to see the caves, spending the night at Roza Bungalow.

LAWLESSNESS IN CAWNPORE

ALLEGED LEADERS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 27.

For some time past, considerable lawlessness has prevailed in Sudder Bazar, one of the wards of the city. The authorities, however, could do nothing to check the evil as no one, including those who suffered, dared to come forward to make any accusation. Recently, a complaint having been made to the district magistrate regarding acts of extortion and intimidation committed by certain persons resident in the ward, an immediate police enquiry was ordered. The police, after making investigations, arrested two persons, alleged to be leaders of the gang, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. These men were brought up to-day before the joint magistrate who has called upon them to show cause why they should not furnish security and bonds to be of good behaviour, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. A large crowd was present in court as the case has created some sensation and leading lawyers have been engaged on both side

FAMINE IN AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Oct. 27.

His Honour Mr. Baillie arrived here by motor from Muttra this morning, and held a famine conference as the agricultural outlook is very bad. The kharif crops have failed for want of rain and rabi sowings are at a standstill in areas not irrigated by canals.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 27.

Yesterday's deliberations of the Theosophical Conference began in the morning with lectures by Mr. Z. Best, Miss Stewart and Mr. C. S. Best. Other speakers engaged the audience during the rest of the morning and in the afternoon. In the evening, Mr. B. P. Wadia, president, delivered an interesting lecture at the Town Hall on "Man, the maker of his destiny." The Chief Justice, Mr. M. Krishnan Nair, presided on Saturday evening. Yesterday Mr. Wadia delivered a lecture on "Higher Life" after which the conference was closed. All the delegates left this morning for Quilon by motor bus.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

The congress work is progressing rapidly. The executive committee has decided to lodge the delegates in pucca buildings. Some houses have already been secured and others are being engaged. The plans and estimates for a pandal and subsidiary structures are being prepared. The construction work will shortly commence.

BORAH DISPUTE

ALLEGED RUIN OF TOMBS.

APPEAL MADE TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

A complaint has been made by certain Borahs to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, concerning the alleged desecration of an ancient burial ground situated at Kelawadi on the Girgaum Road.

The complainants allege that, on Friday last, a number of Borahs went to the place to offer the Fattiah prayers when they noticed that a large number of tomb stones and graves had disappeared. They state that a considerable tract of ground had been thus been cleared and that over a hundred tomb stones had been removed.

Further, that, in the place cleared, some building materials had been stacked, from which they gathered that some building was about to be constructed. This discovery, they said, had created great excitement among the members of the community, and they therefore prayed the Commissioner of Police to enquire into the matter and to bring the culprits to book.

The ground where the tomb stones are alleged to have stood is situated to the east of the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Borah Sanatorium, opposite the Charni Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. To the south-east, there is a big burial ground where there are many tomb stones. To the north is a small triangular plot of ground where also are a number of tombs.

A VISIT TO THE SPOT.

A representative of the *Bombay Gazette*, who visited the spot yesterday, found no indications of any tombs having been there for some time past, nor were there any visible signs of any desecration of the nature complained of having taken place. There are some iron pillars and some old scantlings of wood lying about which had apparently been there for some time. These are stated to be the property of the Peerbhoy family.

This cemetery has been used by the Borah Community for over a century, but during the last five years has been in disuse and burials take place elsewhere.

The Fattiah prayer is held only once a year when a large number of Borahs congregate at the place, but almost every day some one or other of the devout Moslems visit the place to pray at the tombs of their ancestors.

The excitement, reported in a local evening paper to be prevailing among the Borah community generally, does not seem to exist, to any great extent, and over a dozen Borahs, who were interrogated by our representative, appeared to know nothing of the alleged desecration. Opinion is evidently divided as to whether the alleged desecration has been committed or not, but the actual facts will doubtless be disclosed when the Police Commissioner enquires into the matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GLAUCOMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 25th instant there appears a paragraph * relating to "a new operation performed for difficult eye disease." In the paragraph in question it is reported that Colonel Elliott of the Indian Medical Service performed four operations for glaucoma, a disease hitherto regarded as practically incurable in America. I presume that what actually occurred was that Colonel Elliott gave a demonstration of his method of operation in glaucoma. Glaucoma is a fairly common eye disease which has been well known to the ophthalmological world for many years. It is due to an increase in the internal pressure of the eyeball. This increase may come on fairly suddenly and the disease is then known as acute glaucoma, one of the most painful of eye affections, or it may come on gradually and the disease is then known as chronic glaucoma. In the former case blindness sets in fairly rapidly while in the latter it is more gradual. Prior to 1857 this disease was considered incurable but in that year the famous oculist Von Grarfe showed that a large number of such cases could be cured by an operation known as iridectomy. This operation held for many years an undisputed position as the remedy for the disease. It was observed however that several cases especially those of the chronic type were not cured by this operation and so other operations were devised. The latter are of recent date and although so far the results appear favourable, it is rather early to draw conclusions. Of these operations, trephining of the eyeball which was advocated by Dr. Fergus of Glasgow and which has later been improved upon by Colonel Elliott is one of the most popular and is at the present day performed in all eye hospitals all over the world.

The account of the operation in your paper is somewhat misleading and hence my object in writing to you on the matter.—Yours, etc.,

"OCULIST."

[*The matter referred to was published in an All [illegible] telegram and ran as follows:—

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—The *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent reports that Colonel R. H Elliott, of the Indian Medical Service, successfully performed at the Minneapolis Hospital four operations for pacity of the eyes, known as glaucoma, hitherto regarded in America as practically incurable. Ten noted surgeons breathlessly watched the operations.]

Yesterday the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company launched a new paddle steamer named "Mysore" for the Rangoon-Mandalay cargo service.

The Karachi Radio office has been in touch with the transport "Plassey" since 22 hours yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 6 hours of the 30th instant.

POONA SEASON.

THE LAST DANCE AT THE GYMKHANA.

A RETROSPECT OF THE HUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

Last Monday there was the usual fortnightly dance at the Gymkhana. This was the last one advertised for the season as a fixture, but during the cold weather some enthusiastic souls are going to try and keep up these fortnightly hops. The committee say they must have a guarantee of forty people which surely ought not to be difficult to raise in so large a station at Poona, even out of the season. Rumour has it that the Gymkhana has lost a good deal financially over these dances during the past season, and I hear that next year they think of lessening the numbers to one a month. The truth is that this season we have been so hospitably entertained by private individuals and regiments, and with so much going on at Government House, there really has been no time for the jaded dance-goer to spend his energies on a subscription dance. However, to get back to Monday evening, there certainly were more people there. Perhaps this was because it was the the last dance of the season. Dinner was served on the beach and there was quite a number of dinner parties given. Dancing started at 9-30 to the strains of the Bauchli band. Among those present I noticed Mrs Nottedge in a pretty white accordion pleated ninon gown with a belt and long ends of cerise velvet; she brought her sister, Miss Jephson, who was gowned in white satin. Others I noticed were Mrs. Symons in a peculiar shade of saxe blue satin covered with dull violet ninon; the bodice was trimmed with dull gold trimming. With her came Miss Sheldon Smith in a pretty pale pink satin gown, half covered with a short tunic of pale blue ninon, the bodice and skirt being edged with tiny pink rose buds. With this she wore a band of pink ribbon in her hair. Miss M. Molver looked pretty in shell pink satin, the bodice being entirely draped in pale pink ninon with broad bands of gold galon down the front. Miss Haughton looked well in a well-made saxe blue satin gown caught up on one side with an ornament. Her brother Captain Haughton has now taken over the hon. Secretaryship of the dances. The dance ended at 12-45, after which many stayed to supper on the beach.

There are a good many changes taking place among the so-called residents in Poona. Our genial and hospitable P. M. O. Colonel Pike has left Poona for a fortnight's well earned holiday before taking up his duties in Bombay again, which by the way I hear will only be for a short time as he has just received promotion and will shortly proceed to Abbottabad. He will be much missed in Poona where he made himself so well known by his kindness and energy. He, with another medical officer, gave a dance at the Gymkhana during the past season which was much enjoyed by the many who attended. His place has just been taken by Colonel Hehir, I.M.S. who has just arrived with Mrs. Hehir and have taken a large house in Queen's Gardens. Other changes which will make a difference to Poona are among the clergy. The Revd. Aikman Wilson, who has been so popular at our Civil church, St. Paul's, (near the post office), leaves shortly for Bombay after three years' residence here. He is a good preacher and an earnest worker and goes to the large and straggling parish of Byculla. The Revd C. Ryall, who is chaplain of Ghorpure and assistant Chaplain of St. Mary's, takes over the duties of St. Paul's where he will be a most popular successor to Mr. Wilson, as he is well-known in Poona and Kirkee. The Revd. W. Stewtell from Ahmedabad comes to take Mr. Ryall's place.

HUNTING—A RETROSPECT OF THE SEASON.

On Tuesday we had the last day's hunting of the season. The Master advertised a meet at the 6th milestone Ahmednagar-Road. A heavy dew gave promise of a good scenting morning. The Kharadi-Lohogaon nullah was just tried towards the north but this was drawn blank. Another branch of the same nullah was then tried and here a fox was viewed. He was an accommodating customer and let hounds get close up to him before he got seriously to work. Then circling in and out amongst some thin crops with hounds close on to his brush he gave us a gallop for 10 minutes; after which he began to find the pace a little too hot to be pleasant and set his mask for a thick cactus covert which he just succeeded in making a few yards ahead of the leading hound. From this covert it was impossible for hounds to dislodge him so they were blown out of covert and taken back again to the Kharadi-Logaon Nullah. Drawing the right hand branch of the nullah in the direction of Kidney Hill, another fox was viewed, heading away towards the hill. He, too, gave us a sharp gallop of about 1 minutes. On nearing the hill he circled round the west side, hounds marking him to earth on the north side, half way up the hill. Hounds were then taken back to the meet, a hot sun having dried up the dew. Scent was at a discount. Most of the hounds have already been despatched to their respective destinations some 10 couple only remaining and these leave at the end of the month for Calcutta.

Now that the hunting is over it is interesting to glance at the record of the past season. It has been a record season, for the Poona and Kirkee hounds in more way than one. The Master has given us no less than 70 days hunting since the season opened in June. In all 23 and a half brace of jack and 2 and a half brace of foxes have been killed and a good number of foxes unearthed to ground. The last fox killed by the Poona and Kirkee Hounds was I believe in August 1907. He was chopped in a cactus covert after a run of 15 minutes, Lady Richardson, the wife of Sir George Richardson of Ulster games, being presented with the brush by the master, Colonel Bull. The following ladies were presented with the foxes' brushes this year: Mrs. Venn

(*Continued on page 8.*)

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

INSOLVENCY OF A BIG PEARL MERCHANT.

LIABILITIES STATED TO BE TEN MILLION RUPEES.

The conditions in the Bombay share market yesterday morning were very much the same as last week. A few of the brokers exchanged holdings and settled transactions at rates recommended by the Board.

The directors had asked the brokers to notify their dealings regarding Maneckji Petit's Mocrat settlement, so that the Board could see what rates should be fixed for recommendation to the brokers and others. This request not having been complied with the directors were not able to decide anything.

A notice was posted over the signature of the secretary, yesterday, intimating that all those brokers who had not notified their transactions should do so before 1-45 p.m. It was also notified that the board would not recognise any transactions notified after that time.

The directors had not announced any decision up till last night, but during the day the brokers effected some business. The Specie Bank's were quoted at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45, whilst the mill shares were quoted as under: Davids, Rs. 570; Fazalbhoys, Rs. 500; Nagpurs, Rs. 1,920 to Rs. 1,925; Tramways (ordinary), Rs. 197, and Crescents Rs. 106-1-2.

FAILURE OF BIG PEARL MERCHANT.

Some excitement was caused in the Bazaar in the afternoon, when a report was received that Sheikh Abdul Rahaman bin Abdul Aziz Ebrahim, a big pearl merchant and a prominent figure on the Turf, popularly known as "Motiwalla Arab," had failed, and an order had been obtained for adjudicating him an insolvent.

The liabilities of this Arab merchant are estimated at ten million rupees and it is stated that his failure is due to a large drop in the pearl market.

In connection with the above, it is interesting to note, from Reuter's telegram appearing in another column, that it is positively stated in London that not a single pearl merchant has failed there.

BOMBAY BANKING CO.

EFFORT TO EFFECT A RE-OPENING.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Maratha Granth Sanghralaya. Sir Balchandra Krishna, the chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and the proceedings were conducted in Marathi. The chairman said that it was the strong wish of the directors to rehabilitate the Bank, and several depositors and other creditors were similarly disposed. He had received a letter from Poona signed by over 25 men requesting him not to allow the bank to be dissolved, but to make all possible endeavours to re-open it, and a similar letter had been received from Hydrabad. He explained that the suspension of payment now was due to the stringency in the money market. There had been several failures during the past few days. The People's Bank and the Credit Bank had closed their doors, a big broker had been adjudged an insolvent with liabilities amounting to about 24 lakhs, several other merchants had failed and even that day they heard of the failure of a big pearl merchant with liabilities amounting to about a crore of rupees. Last year, too, there was a similar rush on the bank, but they were then able to meet the liabilities as the market at the time was easy and money was available. Now, however, the conditions were different and the market was depleted. He therefore, said that if the depositors refrained from making any rush, they would be able to re-open the bank and bring it into working condition again. The directors were making every endeavour to collect the liabilities and he solicited the co operation of the depositors.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

After some other speeches, Mr. Damodar Yande moved the following resolutions:—

(1) That this meeting be adjourned to November 18.

(2) That this meeting is strongly of opinion that every endeavour should be made for the business of the bank to be continued and to prevent the concern from being wound up, and requests the Directors to take steps for that purpose.

(3) That, in the meanwhile, this meeting requests the Board to arrange for the recoveries of the debts of the Bank and to deposit the monies received in the Bank of Bombay

Mr. Yande, in moving the resolution informed the meeting that some friend of his had told him that they were willing to advance a sum of three lakhs of rupees on the securities of the Bank, if they were safe. He, therefore, said it would be better for them to wait and see what the true position of the Bank was.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister, seconded the motion.

A hot discussion then ensued. An excited depositor said that mere assurances that the assets of the bank were much more than the liabilities would not do. The directors should take them a little more into their confidence and show them a correct account. Some others said they had no objection to wait if the directors were able to give them a guarantee as to the rate at which they would be paid. They were now quite in the dark about the true state of affairs. They also demanded a statement as to what endeavours were being made by the directors to recover the debts and to re-organise the Bank.

Sir Balachandra explained that they had not yet been able to go through all the accounts and hence they wanted an adjournment. The directors could not guarantee that the depositors would receive any definite amount of money, but he assured them that the amount

of the dividends would not be less by a single pie if the meeting were adjourned to November 18.

The resolutions were then put to the vote and passed unanimously.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

In the Court of the District Judge, to-day, the directors of the People's Bank, again appeared, with Mr. Beechy as counsel to oppose the appointment of an official liquidator. The Judge heard counsel, but maintained his previous order appointing an liquidator. A representative of s. Neissen, King and Simpson was present in Court.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The following details are taken from the report of yesterday's meeting of the shareholders published in to-day's *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

A very few shareholders from outside the Punjab were present. Rai Bahadur Moolchand, chairman of the meeting, said that, pending the issue of the reports of the auditors and the investigation committee, it was found desirable that the bank should somehow be reconstructed, but there were legal obstacles in the way, and the bank could not be reconstructed as it stood, but if the name of the bank were changed and a new one started, there could be no legal objection. The new bank would be specially representative of the old shareholders and depositors, and would realise the old bank's dues and distribute the amount among the creditors as far as realised.

Mr. Harkishen Lal, in summing up the proceedings, said that the total liability of the bank to the depositors amounted in round figures to one crore, and to the shareholders seventeen lakhs and forty-five thousand. These liabilities were very nearly met by the assets of the bank. Though he was not free to state the actual loss, pending the report of the auditors, he pointed out that the loss to the shareholders and depositors from a forced liquidation would be tremendous and the trade and industry of the country would suffer in addition. Three ways of liquidation were open to them, namely, through the court, voluntarily, and under the supervision of the court, and he regarded the last course as the most appropriate. The liquidation would be entrusted to the New People's Bank of India, started with a capital of fifty lakhs, that is, twenty-two lakhs transferred from the old bank and twenty-eight lakhs to be newly subscribed, and he was confident that the new capital would be subscribed without much delay, and if the depositors allowed time, there was every hope of success.

THE PROPOSED NEW BANK.

The resolutions relating to the formation of the new bank were as follows:—That, relying on the number of shares already subscribed for, and those to be subscribed for, a company under the name and style of "The New People's Bank of India," be immediately registered under the Indian Companies Act, with a capital of fifty lakhs, and not less than seven, and not more than eleven, directors as approved by the court should constitute the Board of Directors for five years, the board to be subject to retirement and re-election after that period; that the old People's Bank be voluntarily liquidated under the supervision of the court, and that the directors of the new bank appoint liquidators; that the business of the new bank be carried on on the same lines as those of the Presidency Banks and, for the present at those places where the People's Bank had its branches; that, on the termination of the liquidation proceedings, any balance left after the full satisfaction of the debt and liabilities, be distributed *pro rata* among the shareholders of the new bank, and all amounts over and above rupees fifty per share be credited to the reserve fund; that one per cent. on the total amount of the distribution to creditors shall be allowed to the directors of the new bank and the representative of the Court, if any, as a liquidation fee for their trouble.

A resolution also gives the names of sixteen gentlemen who have consented to become directors of the new bank, out of whom the first board is to be selected. Mr. Harkishen Lal is to act as Honorary Secretary and the proposal is to be confirmed on November 12.

THE HINDUSTAN BANK.

ATTACHMENT EXECUTED ON HEAD OFFICE.

MULTAN, Oct. 27.

The President of the District Board, Muzaffergarh, filed a suit against the Hindustan Bank, Ltd., for the recovery of Rs. 2,100 deposited in his name as security by a contractor of the Board. On an application for an attachment before judgment, the Muzaffergarh Court issued a warrant which was executed upon the head office of the Bank at Multan to-day. All the furniture and the safe with its contents belonging to the Bank have been attached. It may be remembered that the bank recently suspended payment and a shareholders' meeting to consider the future of the bank was to be held to-morrow. Doulat Ram, brother of Mr. Harkishen Lal, director of this bank, was managing twenty branches which had nearly Sindh.

FORTH BRIDGE.

In view of the increase in the volume and weight of traffic the celebrated Forth Bridge is to be strengthened and 2,500 tons of steel will be utilised in the work. The bridge was first projected in 1886, and plans were prepared in 1878. Tenders were accepted the following year, but largely through the Tay Bridge disaster the scheme was suspended, and eventually abandoned in 1881. A new scheme was launched, however, and the new bridge was begun in in 1883, and opened in 1890.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Oct. 14.

The Federal Treasurer had a task of no special pleasantness when he introduced his Budget in the House of Representatives. Nevertheless Sir John Forrest is a statesman whom adverse circumstances do not depress unduly, and, while not glossing over uncomfortable figures, he has shown that he does not regard the actual position of Federal finance with serious apprehension. The total estimated revenue for the current year is £21,462,000, or with the surplus added £24,115,223, and as the proposed expenditure for 1913-14 will absorb the whole of this amount without leaving any balance, it is evident that the utmost care will have to be exercised to prevent the financial year closing with a heavy deficit. Last year Customs and Excise yielded about £1,000,000 more than was estimated. For the present year the Treasurer expects to receive from those items £653,000 less than they actually produced last year, but in view of the experience of the first quarter this appears to be a somewhat sanguine estimate. On the other hand, the land tax is cautiously put down at £100,000 less than it brought in last year. On the expenditure side five items account between them for about four-fifths of the money estimated as likely to be spent. They are the payments to the States, defence, old age pensions, &c., post offices and telegraphs, and construction of fleet. Together they will use up £1,240,000 of loan money as well. In 1909-10 the amount expended on these five items was under £15,000,000, and to-day it is not far short of £24,000,000. In connection with the navy, the amount spent last year on fleet construction was comparatively small—only £600,000—as our navy was only just coming into being, and that sum sufficed to meet the accounts actually presented, but this year it will take over £1,000,000 to foot the bills. No addional taxation is to be imposed, but the difficulty the Treasurer has felt in cutting his financial coat in accordance with the probably available cloth is indicated by his announcement that the Government intend to ask Parliament to pass a Loan Bill for £3,080,000, covering some items which in more favorable circumstances would no doubt have found their place in the estimates of expenditure out of revenue.

THE PARINGA RAILWAY.

Some timely references were made at the opening of the Paringa railway on Friday to the Murray waters question, and to South Australia's interest in the maintenance of the navigability of the stream. This State has striven all along to conserve and improve the navigability of the Murray as a national matter, and she is entitled by all precedents, whether of law or of equity, to require that nothing shall be done by her neighbours to prejudice her full rights of user of the water of the river for irrigation. Hitherto the chief difficulty experienced by South Australia at the numerous inter-State conferences held on the Murray waters question has been occasioned by the indifference generally shown by the other States to the whole subject of the maintenance of navigability, the river having been regarded in practice mainly as a convenient source of supply of water for irrigation purposes within their own borders. The position they have taken up, although not always formally expressed in so many words, has been that navigation is of secondary importance to irrigation, and that, in any case, the improvements of the navigability of the Murray, and the making it a regular highway of commerce, might be prejudicial to the interests of Sydney and Melbourne. Much of the recent railway policy of New South Wales and Victoria has revealed a determination to secure as far as possible that the Riverina trade shall find its outlet at the chief ports of those States. From the remarks made by Mr. Peake at Paringa on October 3 it would appear that he has reason to believe that the Commonwealth Government is willing to expend a million pounds for the purpose of improving the nagivability of the Murray. The words to be authorised by the Lake Victoria Agreement Bill will, however, be put in hand at once, without any waiting for result of a conference. That is no doubt the proper attitude to take up as South Australia's position will be equitably much strengthened by conservation and improvement to the fullest extent in her power of the navigability which we hold it is the duty of all the States concerned to do their best to maintain. Captain Johnston, in the course of his valuable reports, has thrown much light on the relative importance of navigation and irrigation from a legal point of view, and has shown conclusively that all the decisions of the highest tribunals in the United States lay it down that the maintenance of navigation rights on a waterway takes precedence of all claims by riparian owners to the use of the water for irrigation. Practically it is only in the United States where any precedents are available in connection with the various questions to which the use of a river like the Murray must give rise. In America, not only are there large rivers flowing through the lands of a number of different states in the same way as the Murray does in Australia, but on a larger scale than has been attempted anywhere else America has gone in for irrigation. It was inevitable, therefore that in the United States a number of legal cases arising out of the conflicting interests, not merely of neighbouring states but of individual riparian owners, should come before the courts for settlement, and South Australia's claims are greatly strengthened by a study of the decisions of American riparian law.

THE DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

Cable messages from London recently hinted that the Imperial authorities had decided to postpone the Defence Conference, which, it was understood, would be held in England at the beginning of next year. The Federal Ministry is anxious that the conference should be held to discuss questions arising out of the Imperial agreement of 1909, which have an important bearing upon the Commonwealth naval programme. The Prime Minister (Mr. Cook) stated to-day that no reply had been received so far to a communication addressed to the Imperial Government on the subject. He further stated his belief that if the proposal to hold the conference had been turned down definitely he would have received an intimation to that effect. "If" added the Prime Minister, "it is true that no conference is to be held, the Ministry will have to consider its future line of action in regard to naval construction. Now that our unit is nearing completion it is time to think about the future. It must be understood that there is no intention of conflict with Admiral Henderson's programme. We must now wait for communications through official channels." It is announced that 26 cadets are to be admitted to the Royal Military College at Duntroon during the year 1914. The allotment to the various States has been fixed as follows:—New South Wales 10; Victoria 7; Queensland 4; South Australia 2; Western Australia 2; Tasmania, 1.

Referring on Monday to the proposal of the Federal Government to take over the debts of the States, the Federal Treasurer (Sir John Forrest) said:—The proposal to take over the State debts is not a new one. It was included in the Commonwealth Constitution, and was limited to the debts existing at the establishment of the Federation, but at the referendum taken in 1910 the people voted in favour of the Commonwealth taking over the whole of the State debts, and not only those existing at establishment of the Commonwealth. The Ministry has not been influenced at all in this matter by the state of the money market.

COMMONWEALTH NAVY.

Thursday was children's day in connection with the Australian fleet celebrations, some 8,000 school children taking part in the demonstration on the Sydney Cricket Ground. A striking and impressive scene was presented. When the children took up their places they represented a complete outline of the Australian continent, with a large star in the centre. A detachment of men from the flagship Australia was in attendance, and was greated with unrestrained enthusiasm by the youngsters. When the State Governor (Sir Gerald Strickland) arrived on the scene with Admiral Grosswell a presentation was made of a silken flag given by the school children for H.A.M.S. Australia. The flag was broken from the masthead by Lady Cresswell.

A second batch of 650 men from the fleet was entertained at luncheon by the Federal Government at the Agricultural Society's grounds, Moore Part.

The Sydney Town Hall was the scene of an interesting event—the presentation to H.M.A.S. Sydney of a silver bell and shield on behalf of the people of this city. About 2,000 persons attended, including officers and men from the Fleet, and the proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm The presentation was made by the Lord Mayor, and the gifts were accepted on behalf of the cruiser by Captain Glossop. Admiral Patey was amongst the guests.

SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

A number of questions directed to the Minister for Works (Mr. Griffith) in the Sydney Legislative Assembly on Wednesday on the subject bricks ended in a stand-up fight between Mr. Moxham and Mr. McGirr. There was little sign of trouble until Mr. McGirr asked the Minister for Works if it were not a fact that the Liberals were propounding their questions because the brick combine had been asked to subscribe a certain amount for the Liberal campaign.

Angry denial came in a chorus from Opposition members, and Mr. Moxham shouted out to Mr. McGirr that he was a liar.

In reply Mr. McGirr said something inaudible in the gallery and Mr. Moxham repeated his accusation, at the same moment inclining his head by way of beckoning the Labour member out of the Chamber. Mr. McGirr promptly accepted the challenge, and half the House stampeded after the pair. Things were protectorn in the library for a few moments. Visitors, officers of the House, and Pressmen all made for the scene. Two policemen stood at the door watching the affray. Mr. Moxham got in the first effective blow and then closing with his antagonist threw him. There was some little confusion upon the pair rising. Their respective friends at this stage took advantage of the opportunity to separate them. There was a struggle to continue the fight out on the tennis lawn, but the two members were dissuaded from this course. Neither of the contestants looked very much the worse for the fight, although considerably short of breath.

THE BAR SINISTER.

Figures given by Mr. A. M. Laughton the Government Statist, in the Victorian Year Book for 1912 show that while the percentage of illegitimate children in Victoria exceeds that of England and is double the rates for both Ireland and the Netherlands, it is lower than the rates for Queensland, Norway, and Scotland, and considerably below those for France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

The number of illegitimate births in Victoria in the year 1912 was 2,049, which a proportion of 5,72 to every 100 births registered, as against 5,94 in the previous year, 5,69 in 1910, 5,92 in 1909, and 5,75 in 1908. While the percentage of illegitimate to total births in Victoria increased from 5,36 in 1891 to 5,58 in 1901, and to 5.94 in 1911, the illegitimate births were 100 fewer in 1911 than in 1891. It is thus seen that the increased proportion of infants born out of wedlock in 1911 was not due to greater laxity of morals, but to the smaller number of legitimate births. Under a section of an Act passed In 9103, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently marry, may, provided there was no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents, be legitimised if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. In December 1912, another Act was passed, which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimised at any time after the marriage of the parents, provided there was no impediment. Up to the end of 1912 advantage was taken of the Act of 1903 to legitimate 582 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, and 106 in 1912.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

FRESH LIGHT ON PARSEE HISTORY.

PROFESSOR HODIWALLA CLEARS THE GROUND.

Professor S. H. Hodiwalla of Bahaddin College, Junaghad, read on Saturday last before the Society for the Prosecution of Zoroastrian Research a second paper on a subject which he may be almost said to have made his own Parsee History—and through the searchlight of a trenchant criticism on the genesis of the traditional dates of certain events in early Parsee annals. The lecturer pointed out, in the first place, that many of these statements were only odd entries remaining on the margins and fly-leaves of manuscripts of which not one can be proved to be much older than the middle of the eigeteenth century, that many of these entries were [illegible] and that even where the name of the writer was known we were absolutely in the dark about the sources of his information or his competance to form a judgment on such matters. Nay they exhibited the most bewildering diversity among themselves and the same interesting event—the arrival at Sanjan was placed by one in 706 A.D., by another in 839 A. D., and by a third so late as 905 A. D. Similarly, the Atash-beheram was said to have been first taken to Navsari in 1472 Samvat (1416 A. D.), and 1475 Samvat (1419 A. D.). That these statements are not worthy of much credit has been long since known in a sort of way to scholars, but they have never been subjected hitherto to any such exhaustively final and absolutely destructive analysis as was heard at Saturday's meeting Not content with proving that they cannot by any means to fit in with historical certainties or even probabilities, Mr. Hodiwalla showed up the actual arithmetical processes by which they have been produced.

The most important of these chronological entries is the one which makes Friday, Roz Behman Mah Tir, Samvat 772 (A.D. 716), the date of the first landing of the Parsee Pilgrim Fathers at Sanjan. That the Parsee Roz Mah here given does not even approximately tally with either the Hindu Tithi or the week day is now common knowledge. But the year has for all that been accepted "nolens volens, by many squarers [illegible] want of anything more satisfactory to take its place.

Professor Hodiwalla pointed out how this figure 772 was arrived at. He showed from an old manuscript that Dastur Aspandiarjee, who was the first to make public mention of it in a controversial pamphlet on the Kabisah written in 1826, had no doubt seen the number 772 somewhere and was anxious for polemical purposes to obtain faith and credance for it by making it fit in somehow with the universally accepted numbers of the Parsee exodus given in the Kissah-i-Sanjan. It is well-known that according to that interesting work, the Persian Zoroastrians after being compelled to abandon their ancestral homes lived for a hundred years in Kohistan, 15 years in Hormuz, and 19 in Div. Now if the Dastur had followed the Kissah out, and out and added a hundred and thirty four (100 plus 15 plus 19) to 636, the date of the first decisive victory of the Arabs at Kadisiah or 641 the year of the disastrous field of Nehavand or 651, that of Yezdazard's death, the total would have been 770, 775, or 785, but in no case, would it have been anything like 716 A.D., 772 Samvat. What was to be done? Why go back 5 years, take 631 A.D., the year of the accession of Yezdazard, borrow a cock-and-a-bull story of an Astrologer's vaticination from a Musalman annalist and adopt the inconceivably improbable supposition that the Iranians took refuge in Kohistan 40 years before the accession of Yezdazard and 3 years before the long and glorious reign of Khosbro Parviz commenced. (631-49) 582 100 15 19 716 A.D. It is needless to say that a date which cannot be made up without being bolstered up by such an absurdity must be regarded as absolutely unhistorical.

Having thus disposed of the earliest date for the landing, the lecturer took in hand, the latest 905 A. D. (961 Samvat), which is found in a manuscript dated about 1750 A. D. belonging to Ervard M. R. Unvalla. The writer first notes that the firstemple was brought to Navsari in 1475 Samvat (1419A.D.), and working backwards partly on the lines of the Kissah and diverging from it in 2 particular items arrives at A. D 721 (777 Samvat) as the year of the beginning of the Irisian *Wanderjahre* which is made by him to extend to 150 years instead of the Kissah's century. Prof. Hodiwalla showed how this notion had been evolved by a peculiar construction of some lines in the Kissah and also indicated the source of the second discrepancy in this calculator who drawing upon a minor stream of tradition makes 14 years only and not 26 intervene between the sack of Sanjan and the transportation of the fire of Beheram to Navsari. Having traced these two new factors to their origin, Prof. Hodiwalla showed how the number 1,476 was arrived at from 777 working forwards and vice versa. He next elucidated the mental process by which 777 Samvat (721 A.D.) which is the usual traditional date of the consecration of the first Indian Firetemple at Sanjan was transformed into the supposed year of the commencement of the Kohis an peregrinations.

The Professor next pointed out that the 839 A.D. date for the landing is indebted for its existence to the ingenuity of some isolated calculator, who thought, as many of us do, the 716 A.D. was not only too early, but opposed to all the probabilities of the case. It appears to have been made up by taking 651 as the starting points and adding as usual 651+51+100+15 19=839.

Anquetil du Perron was told that the Firetemple was first brought to Navesari from Bunds in 1472 Samvat (1416 A. D.), and the statement occurs also in a Persian poem of that time. This date is the simple result of 700, a round number which occurs in a much discussed passage of the Kissah, being added to 716 A.D. (772 Samvat), the apocryphal date of the landing. The other figure associated with the Atash-Beharm 1475 (Samvat) was shown to have been made up in two ways one of which has already been indicated. The other method has for its basis an ingenious emendation of the much disputed couplet of the Kissah above referred to by which 70 is substituted for 700, combined with two other features, the 30 years cycle of a middle period of wanderings on the road to Kohistan and the substitution of 14 for 26 Thus, 651 plus 50 plus 100 plus 15 plus 19 300 plus 200 plus 70 plus 14 = 1419 A.D. (1475 Samvat).

The Professor's conclusion was that all these calculations were expost facto, that they were all made up by combining a few postulates which were generally accepted with certain indeterminate factors to which every one assigned that value which best brought up the preconceived answer. In a word, he maintained that they were only speculative results arrived at by persons anxious out of a genuine historical curiousity to construct for the satisfaction of their own understandings intelligible systems of Parsee chronology by arranging, altering and combining according to their own estimates of the probable and improbable, the materials at their disposal. At the same time the Professor emphatically declared that all this was done in perfect good faith that they were all honest attempts made only for the advancement of knowledge and very much like those mutually contradictory and even demonstrably unhistorical systems of Kinian, Parthian, or Sassanian chronology which were associated with the names of so many Arab and European historians. Tabari, and Ibn-i-Mashkuyeh Masudi and Albiruni, Malcolm and Ouseley, Noldeke, Mordtmann.

The President, Mr. P. Khareghat, I.C.S. in proposing a vote of thanks to Prof. Hodiwalla said that he had on the last occasion almost proved that the sack of Sanjan took place about 1465 and now he had rendered valuable service by clearing in a masterly manner the ground which it was necessary to do before there could be any reasonable hope of constructing on a sound critical basis, the early history of the Parsees in India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL W. R. MARSHALL.

Duties for the week ending, 2nd November.—Garrison Duties:—Field Officer, Major W. P. Alexander, Royal Garrision Artillery; next for duty, Major W. H. Hope, medical officer, Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R. A. M. C., next for duty Captain H. B. Bayatt, R. A. M. C.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain E. leG. Whitting, Royal Artillery, Captain E. Jotham, 51st. Sikhs, (Frontier Force), Lieutenant J A Purdoy, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Lieutenant R J Tweedy, 19th Lancers, (Fane's Horse), Lieutenant N R Thompson, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Captain J F Barrington, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain E F D Money, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Captain H Clarke, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel C R Elliot, 30th Lancers, (Gardner's Horse), Lieutenant R A C Murray, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Captain K Forbes-Robertson, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Captain W C P Russell, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Cave-Browne, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel G L B du Maurier, D S O, 3rd Battalion The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment) Lieutenant M F Dudgeon, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant H J Glendinning, Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant A D Thursby, 3rd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain P. S. Alexander, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenent G. A. Atkinson-Willes, (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant G R Benson, Royal Field Artillery, Captain C G Howlett, Indian Medical Service, Major G S Tovey, Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel E G R Wilkins, 114th Mahrattas, Lieutenant W G H Vickers, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Captain Z G Burmester, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Cap. R Scott, Cantonment Magistrate Department.

Departures.—Lieut C G Lawson, Royal Field Artillery, Capt. W Finch, 4th Bn. The King's Royal Royal Rifle Corps, Capt. B H Leathem, 1st Bn. Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own. (Yorkshire Regiment) Major G St. C Thom, Royal Army Medical Corps, Capt. H Bo d-Rochfort, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Capt. S E Norris, 2nd Bn. The King's (Liverpool Regiment) Lieut G R Watson-Smyth, 13th Hussars, Capt. H. St. J. Jefferies, 4th Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment, Major B. Watts, Royal Army Medical Corps, Capt J.J.O'Keeffe, Royal Army Medical Corps, Capt. C. Ryles, Royal Army Medical Corps, Col. E. Butt, Royal Army Medical Corps, Capt. A. N. Pope, 3rd Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment), Capt. F. Latham, 2nd Bn. The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieut. F. W. Parish, 3rd Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut. H. J. Flower, 3rd Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut. F. Anderson, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, (Rossshire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Capt. H. E. Shortt, Indian Medical Service, Capt. A. M. C. Hewat, 1st Bn. The Royal Scots, (Lothian Regiment, Hon. Capt. G Phillips, Army Clothing Department, Lieut. G. O. T. Bagley, 4th Bn. The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieut. F. R. E. Grant, 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel H H Southey, 35th Scinde Horse, Lieutenant G V Heriz-Smith, 27th Punjabis.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals—Captain B A M Hall, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain G H W Dobbyn, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant S R Penrose-Welsted, 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain G B Hughes, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Captain V E Moccatta, 14th (King's) Hussars, Lieutenant Colonel W C Walton, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Major S Lethbridge, Royal Artillery, Captain H B Watson, 81st Pioneers, Captain H B Dixon, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Major-General A Phayre, C B Staff, Captain W S Dayrell, C B Staff, Lieutenant R M Corke, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Departures.—Lieutenant G K Meares, 1st. Bn. The Essex Regiment, Captain V E Gwyer, 10th Jats, Captain C F Meares, 2nd Bn. Princess Victoria's, (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Lieutenant J. Angell, 2nd Bn. Princess Victoria's, (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant V H Hardy, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant T S Jobson, 27th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant M A Napier, 2nd Bn. The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant F H Scovil, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain C A French, 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Regiment. Lieutenant J F Marty, 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain WM Lanyon, 1st Bn The Royal Irish Rifles, Lieut. K W Izod, 2nd. Bn. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Capt. M E C von S Monteith, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, E W Montgomerie, 2nd Bn. The Norfolk Regiment, Capt W Swinhoe-Phelen, 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Capt. W D S Brownrigg, 1st. Bn. The sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Lieut. A J Goodwyn, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Lieut. A D Gunn, 110th Mahratta Light Infntry, Lt.-Col. J F Cadell, Royal Artillery, Lieut. V S Morley, 2nd. Bn. The Dorsetshire Regiment, Capt. C P O'Brien-Butler, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lt.-Col. J Girvin, Royal Army Medical Corps, Hon Capt. P J Burke, Supply and Transport Corps, Capt. A T C Rundle, 2nd. Bn. The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) Lieut. W G Fairbrother, Army Schools, Thropshire Light Infantry.

POONA SEASON.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

Ellis, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Symons, and Mrs. Sweeny. Mrs. Vines was presented with the mask of the last fox killed. We had the longest run on record in the annals of the hunt on the 2nd September, 1913. Hounds found their jack close to Khondwa Khd. killing him after a hunt of 2½ hours in the Ghats to the south just under Garadarath Hill. The going during this run was of the worst, those who were fortunate enough to be in at the kill having to do a good portion of the hunt on foot leading their horses up and down the hill sides.

On the 23rd of September, 1913, we had the longest run for horses and the second longest on record in the Hunt, hounds finding a fox near kalas and hunting him north round the sisters, eventually running out of scent two miles north of Dighi, after a run of two hours and twenty minutes. The previous longest run was in the days when General Alderson carried the horn 2 hours and 10 minutes. On the whole I think the fields have been somewhat smaller this year than last year, one of the features of the hunt during the past season has been the keenness of the ladies, many of whom have ridden most regularly to hounds. There is no doubt that the constant hunting of foxes has greatly improved hounds. Towards the end of the season they were extraordinarily handy and very steady, a rate being sufficient to stop them from going after Chinkara even when the latter jumped at and crossed the line just ahead of them. The master had an epidemic of virulent distemper, which threatened to wipe out the pack, to contend with. This was successfully checked by inoculating hounds, and by the kindness of His Excellency the Governor in letting them be removed from the kennels at Wanowrie to Ganeshkhind. But for this casualities have been light. The total loss of hounds since the season started was 6 and a half couple of which one hound was lost on the Bamburda ridges at the opening meet and one hound was run over and killed on the railway lines. We have been exceedingly lucky in getting Captain Tim Lucas to carry the horn and the record of the season speaks for his ability as a huntsman. At the hunt dinner a silver horn was presented to him by the members of the hunt in memory of a record season. He was most fortunate in his choice of whips, both Mr. Wilson the first whip and Mr. Peebles the second, who proved to be first class whips and largely contributed to the success of the hunting. I hope next year we shall have the pleasure of seeing more members of the Bombay Hunt hunting regularly in Poona. It only remains to wish you in Bombay as enjoyable a season as we have had in Poona.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

General Lean, the Inspector of Volunteers, arrived in Poona, last Wednesday, accompanied by Captain Campbell, 40th Pathans, his Brigade Major. He was met by Major Wren now in command of of the Poona Volunteer Rifle, and also Captain Law, the Adjutant, and motored to Sir Arthur Barrett's bungalow where he was staying. The next morning General Lean motored to the Bishop's High School where he inspected 34 cadets under the command of Lt. Hider. General Aitken accompanied by Major Holditch, was also present. The Inspector saw them go through their drill and do some semaphore work and then made a few remarks, saying he hoped they would not give up being volunteers in after-life. He motored to the Volunteer Head Quarters where about 250 of all ranks were drawn up on parade, Captain Brewin having brought up about 50 men from Bombay and Lt. Inkson about 35 from Sholapur. Owing to the Deccan and Engineering Colleges being closed for vacation the Kirkee Companies were very weak. The General made a thorough inspection and then had the battalion drawn up in quarter column laying especial stress on being regular on parades and showing good form at musketry for which he understood they had a good name already. After the parade was dismissed the two generals were photographed with the officers. On Wednesday morning the unusual sound of pipes was heard early in the morning. It turned out to be the detachment of Bombay volunteers playing themselves up from the station. It was most enterprising of them to come up from Bombay for such a short visit.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect. Via Lisbon & St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th October.

NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (3-8-11).

Private telegrams in Cipher for Roumania are prohibited (18-9-13).

Ahwaz line interrupted. (20-10-12).

Communication between Turkey and Bulgaria is resumed (15-10-13).

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10- 3.)

During interruption eastern able telegrams for Salonica and other Grecian offices in non-used territories can be despatched via Austrian Servian with delay and at senders risk (22-10-13).

Communication having been restored with Chihuhua rates for this place are same as shown in section four of telegraph guide gain to Mexico-altar Arispe (22-10-13.)

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

The Hon. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer has become Honorary Colonel of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, in place of Sir Louis Dane, resigned.

Mr. S. O. Abell, who for many years was connected with one of the best known circuses touring in the East, has died in Penang at the age of 78.

A fracas of a serious nature took place at the Anuradhapura gaol Ceylon recently. The report is that two prisoners attacked two others and a guard with a knife and an awl. The injured men were in a serious condition.

The Governor of Bengal in Council has exempted His Highness Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.

A correspondent says that the Agents of certain railways in India have issued circulars directing the elimination of the word "Eurasian" and the substitution in its place of "Anglo Indian," on all carriages, correspondence and registers.

The long promised motor bus service for Rangoon commenced this month with four Daimler busses. It is the first time any effort has been made to open a service of this kind in Rangoon and it will supply a much-needed want. The fare is exceedingly small, being fixed at one anna for the whole distance. Should the new enterprise prove a success, further busses will be added later.

At a long-established hotel in Ootacamund some days ago, the whole of the inmates who sat down to dinner at the public table became violently sick after having soup. Major Chalmers, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon was immediately summoned and suspected the use of poison. The Police were immediately communicated with, and some of the soup was sent to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, for analysis, who certified that three grains of white arsenic were traced. The cook and the mateys were arrested and a remand obtained.

A curious wager, says the *Empire* was laid between two Europeans at the Lall Bazar Police Court, Calcutta, recently. The question at issue was, whether the word India was mentioned in the Bible and, if so, how often. On a Bible being produced from one of the Courts the disbeliever was referred to the Book of Esther Chapters 1 and 8 and verses 1 and 9 respectively, which speak of the King Ahasuerus "which reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces."

A cutter, belonging to the Royal Garrison Artillery at Manora, which was out sailing with others two or three days ago in Karachi harbour, capsized near the further end of the wharf. Two officers from Manora and a Gunner were in the vessel at the time and were thrown into the water. Prompt assistance was rendered by the crews of the other boats near by, and the immersed yachtsmen were rescued none the worse for the drenching. The yacht was towed to the Boat Basin by a launch and the water baled out. She has not suffered any damage, and all her gear was intact.

The Post Office have under consideration the erection of a large and up to date building for the General Post Office at Rangoon. The plans are now being prepared and will shortly come up for the consideration of Government and as soon as the plans have been approved the Building will be erected in Merchant Street, Rangoon. As a matter of fact says the "Civil and Military Gazette" building operations in the postal department have been very brisk lately, the new post office at Agra, built after the designs of Mr. J. Begg, being almost completed, the new post and telegraph administration offices having been begun and the new general post office at Allahabad being well on its way towards completion. Among the projects under contemplation are a new telegraph office to be built at Bangalore and another at Dacca.

In discussing measures for the suppression of mosquitoes in Karachi, Dr. Mhasker points out that, compared with most places where mosquito destruction has been attempted, Karachi presents many advantages. The town is comparatively small, the mosquito-breeding places are all artificial, there are no water-courses, the rainfall is negligible, 5 to 7 inches per annum, the soil is sandy and porous, and the heat of the sun is great, so that pools of water dry quickly. But in contrast to these natural advantages there is the poverty, ignorance and carelessness of the people. He shows, however, that the great difficulty to be faced in the campaign against mosquitoes in Karachi is the insufficient and intermittent water-supply which compels persons to store water for domestic purposes in their houses.

Rheumatism Conquered.

That hideous and fearful monster which has tormented humanity for ages—Rheumatism—is conquered!

Little's Oriental Balm has dealt it a death-blow.

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Rub it in—It will drive the pain away, ease the aching muscle and restore joint and limbs to their original healthy condition.

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

FULL REPORT OF OPENING SPEECH.

The following messages, which appears in the Australian papers are later than the mail :—

London, Oct. 12.

In the Skating Rink at Bedford yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) spoke for two hours and 40 minutes to a gathering of 2,500 delegates representing the Liberal Federations in the Home, Midland and Eastern Counties. Earl Beauchamp (First Commissioner of Works) presided, and among those beside him were several other members of the Ministry.

Mr. Lloyd-George briefly referred to Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment, and said that any undisposed of difficulties on these questions could be easily adjusted by good-will. The absence of good-will in existing difficulties had created the question of the land which entered into every necessity of life. Most of the land in Great Britain was held by very few persons, and as a result landlordism was Great Britain's greatest and least-controlled monopoly. Millions of persons had been driven out of Ireland by legal process. He did not attack the landlords individually or as a class, but contended that no human being could be entrusted with such sweeping powers as they possessed without abuses, oppression, and injustice arising. The Government meant to deprive the landlords of such temptation.

The present land system, he continued, was a ghastly failure, for our percentage of cultivated land and agricultural labourers' wages was lower than that elsewhere. He wanted to see a man's wage paid for a man's work, and to alter the conditions under which 90 per cent. of rural workers received wages below the scale necessary to keep their families on workhouse fare. The worst-paid districts were those where the landlords' sway was greatest and where the housing was most atrocious. The worker had formerely a stake in the country, but the landlords' parliament had annexed Naboth's vineyard. The Small Holdings Act had met with much success, but the worker had not profited by it to the extent the Government expected. One reason for this was the hostility of the county councils, but the chief reason was the prohibitive price of land, for in some cases men bought land for social position, power, and sporting, and these had nothing to do with the intrinsic value of land.

Until the monopoloy value was placed on a proper basis, he went on to say, the small holdings would not be a success. The country possessed millions of acres of uncultivated land, and yet it was buying millions of pounds' worth of food abroad. No other country gave up so much land to sport, for even our cultivated land was damaged by game. It was no use to say the land-owner was paid compensation, because valuable food was destroyed, while hundreds of thousands of persons had not enough to eat. The farmers must be protected. It was scandalous that rents should be raised on improvements effected by the farmers. The Government's policy was to reduce the game lands by two-thirds and to give the cultivator greater security. This might even end the landlords' dominion, but the country had to choose between the power of the landlords and the prosperity of the labourer.

The existing land system, he added, neutralised the country's natural advantages and handicapped trade in every direction. The migration towards the towns had depressed wages and had contributed to the growth of slums. Before the Government considered the question of a purchase that would involve placing a heavy burden upon the community it must place the land monopoly on a fair business footing, and it must secure to the labourer a living wage, a decent house and a piece of land, and give him a prospect of becoming a small holder. It must provide the cultivator with expert instructors and cheap and improved transport. At present certain railways were giving undue preference to foreign produce. The Government intended to change the system of rating and to provide the State with power to acquire land from owners unable properly to cultivate the soil. State aid must be invoked to carry out the scheme.

Addressing another meeting later on Mr. Lloyd-George declared that if the Tories were prepared to settle the land problem by agreement the Liberals were prepared to work with them, but there must be a real settlement.

MINERS' WORKING WEEK.

London, Oct. 11.

The conference of the Miners' Federation, by 385,000 votes to 201,000, yesterday negatived a resolution in favour of establishing a five days' working week for all coalfields. The mover of the resolution declared that statistics showed that there was only 4 1-2 days' employment per week for all miners at the present time. The conference recommended that steps be taken to create new standard wages in connection with the various conciliation boards and to establish a minimum wage of 7s. per day for miners employed at the face or in ripping.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION.

London, Oct. 11.

The resolution passed by the conference of the Miners' Federation in favor of combining leading industrial bodies in the United Kingdom is interpreted in some circles as a reply to the employers' proposal to form a gigantic combination with a defence fund of £50,000,000, a project of which little is now heard.

Labour circles regard the miners' resolution as being of great significance.

Mr. Williams, secretary of the National Transport Federation, states.—"Action is necessary in view of the employers' threat to form a £50,000,000 fund. For years the employers have been combining on an avowed class basis. There is no binding influence among the organised workers beyond the trade union congress.

Labour opinions in a dozen provincial towns is conflicting. In some towns, including Sunderland and towns in Scotland, the workers approve of the proposal, while in others, particularly Manchester, they favour the strengthening of the individual unions. The older labour leaders are cautious. In some centres the opinion is held that the link between the trades is so indefinite that it is too early to attempt a change.

HUERTA'S DICTATORSHIP.

Mexico City, Oct. 11.

Provisional President Huerta has practically established himself as military dictator of Mexico. Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies remonstrated with him over the mysterious disappearance of a member of the Senate. Huerta, thereupon, surrounded the Chamber with troops, arrested all the deputies (110) and lodged them in jail. The city is seething with excitement in consequence of Huerta's action.

When the Deputies demanded the production of the missing Senator they notified that if their demand was not complied with they would leave the capital immediately. Huerta feared they might join the rebels, and therefore he thought it the wisest policy to lock them up. The Senate had decided to make a similar demand, but it dropped the idea when it learned the fate of the Deputies.

RITUAL MURDER TRIAL.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.

The trial of Beyliss in the ritual murder case concerning the death of Yushinsky was continued at Kieff yesterday. Fourteen of Yushinsky's schoolfellows entered the witness-box, but in the main their evidence was unimportant. Two witnesses asserted that the police had threatened to imprison them if they did not alter their testimony concerning the date on which they last saw Yushinsky.

A sensation was caused yesterday by the action of the "Kieffjanin," a Conservative anti-Semitic journal, in violently assailing the judicial authorities, especially the Public Prosecutor. The newspaper contended that the charge against Beyliss accused a whole denomination of infamous superstition, and it remarked :—"However advantageous and necessary it may be from a party standpoint to prove the existence of ritual murders the prosecution is not entitled to undertake the task of Supplying a living object." It compared Beyliss to Dreyfus, and declared that the former was being treated like a rabbit on a vivisection table.

The authorities confiscated the "Kieffjanin" and other newspapers that expressed similar views, and fined their proprietors.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, Oct. 11.

Yesterday 20 suffragettes interrupted a service in Westminster Cathedral by chanting, "For the imprisoned suffragettes." They left the building quietly when they were requested to do so.

The suffragettes yesterday broke the windows of several doctors' houses in the West End as a protest against the resumption of the forcible feeding of prisoners.

SHAM TREASURE HUNT.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.

The police at Los Angeles claim to have unearthed a treasure hunt fraud. They state that a University student named Sands recently arranged to lead a treasure-seeking expedition to the South Seas. He induced ten other students from different States to invest money in the venture, and he promised to meet them with a ship. The students waited at the rendezvous for ten days, and then, as Sands did not put in an appearance, they communicated with the police. Sands has disappeared.

IN BRIEF.

Rome, Oct, 12.

The sardine industry at Anzio is threatened with destruction owing to the invasion of thousands of dolphins. The latter destroy the fishermen's nets and play havoc with the sardines. The fisher-folk have requested the Minister for Marine to send a torpedo flotilla to shoot the troublesome fish.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12.

America's champion Shorthorn bull, Palermo, was on Friday sold at £16,000—a world's record price.

Berlin, Oct. 12.

Two Australians—an aerial pilot and a passenger—had a sensational experience at Neundorf, in Brandenburg, yesterday. Their monoplane caught fire while it was at a height of 2,000 feets and it descended almost perpendicularly. Before the machine touched the ground the occupants jumped out and escaped injury.

London, Oct. 12.

Twelve ships, fitted with Diesel oil engines, have been built throughout the world, and 25 more are under construction. The price of oil has been doubled since the engine was introduced. In the meanwhile the engines are confined to the routes where oil is cheap.

New York, Oct. 12.

The confession of some Blackhanders, arrested here on a charge of having been engaged in dynamiting, has revealed the existence of a gang of men who, it is believed, committed about 20 dynamite outrages in and around New York during the past few years. Many more arrests are expected.

SURGEON IN THE JUNGLE.

OPERATION ON HIMSELF BY CANDLELIGHT.

Dr. Hamilton Rici, the American surgeon and traveller, has arrived in London after a twenty-one months' exploration in South-East Columbia and North-West Brazil, where he traversed about a hundred thousand square miles of almost unknown territory.

During his travels, Dr. Rice said, he was attacked with poisonous ulcers, and compelled to operate by candlelight by injecting cocaine and cutting his leg to the bone. The operation took two hours, and although this occurred nine months ago the wounds are still unhealed. "All of us," continued the explorer, "were practically starving, and we were reduced to one meal of monkey per day. Continuous thunderstorms made our retreat a perfect nightmare. Presently the rain stopped, and myriads of ants, bees and mosquitoes came out and further tortured us."

In one region Dr. Rice found traces of a race of very light coloured Indians "by no means white, but much paler than the ordinary Amazon tribes." These are known as Andoques. Their villages are shunned by their neighbours.

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

HUNGARIAN EMIGRATION.

CONSCRIPTS SMUGGLED ACROSS FRONTIER.

A RECENT INCIDENT.

Illustrating the manner in which men available for military service have been smuggled out of Austria and Hungary, by the assistance of Emigration agencies, Mr. J. J. Thomas, who investigated the case, tells us the following story :—

When Petru Cocan, having acquired what he codsidered a fortune, started from the United States for his native Hungary, where he hoped to spend the remainder of his days as a farmer, the prospect of Austria going to war was very remote. Hence no clouds appeared on the horizon of Petru's mental picture of his future.

Then came the first forebodings of war—ominous rumblings which threw the people of Iisza into a panic, so that they commenced hoarding their money. Hence, where Petru had little trade before, he now had less. In the end he lost every penny, he possessed, and was compelled to resort to the expedient of sending to friends in Canton, Onio.

They sent him money with which he might journey to America. They told him that he could leave his wife and children in his native land, and, having made a new start in the land across the sea, send for them later.

Meantime, the war-clouds of the Balkan crisis desended on Hungary, dark and menacing. The Government found itself in need of soldiers, and every able-bodied male between the ages of sixteen and fifty-two was looked upon as likely material for the army. Only a day before Petru planned to leave Hungary for the United States the decree went forth that no male between the ages mentioned was to be permitted to leave the country without a passport.

Cocan tried to obtain a passport, but failed, but having made up his mind to leave Iisza by hook or crook, he made his way to the town of J——, where he found a steamship ticket agent who was both accommodating and "foxy."

"If I buy a ticket," said Cocan, "shall I arrive in America ?"

"You will if the ship doesn't sink," replied the agent, with assurance. "But I know what you mean. With the purchase of a passage to America goes my personal assurance that you will get there."

So Cocan bought a ticket, and was told to make himself at home in a room at the rear of the office. Then, much to Petru's surprise, the agent locked the door, making the would-be traveller a prisoner.

Cocan spent some time in solitude, wondering what would happen next. At first he feared that the agent was in league with the Government, and that he had been trapped. Later, however, his doubts were dissipated. He heard the key turn in the lock, saw the door open, and witnessed the entrance of three other fellow-countrymen, each bearing a ticket for America.

Again the agent left the room and locked the door and for several days the four men were kept prisoners, never once being permitted to go outside the building. Their food was passed to them at regular intervals, and they were instructed to make as little noise as possible, lest agents of the Government, who were constantly passing by, should grow suspicious and investigate.

While incarcerated in the rear of the agent's office Cocan was the receipient of a piece of information which made him more than ever anxious to flee the country. A friend, knowing his whereabouts, sent word that he had been drafted for service !

The hours gradually trailing out into days seemed interminably long, and it was with a feeling of immeasurable joy that Cocan and his three companions at last received word that the moment of departure had arrived.

It was the agent who made the announcement, and, bidding the men prepare for their journey, he told them of a certain road which led to the Russian border.

"Once across the border," he said, "you will be safe. I have arranged everything. The trick has worked before, and it will not fail."

The four travellers started on their long march toward the border. At length, tired and footsore, they came within sight of the little hut of a member of the patrol. Instantly the four sought the cover of the bushes at the side of the road, and there they remained for hours, waiting for something to happen.

Presently, as the travellers were about to accept the idea that they had been the victims of a cruel hoax, they heard the footfalls of a number of persons approaching the border. One of the adventurers glanced out between the foliage, and saw a band of gipsy musicians coming toward them. Four of the nomadic players carried huge bass viols, the largest the fugitives had ever seen.

On reaching a spot opposite to the place where Cocan and the others were concealed the band of musicians came to a halt, and one of their number, stepping forward, bade emigrants come forth. "We are friends," said the gipsy, in a whisper. "The agent sent us."

As he spoke the four men with the bass viols stepped up and placed the hunge instruments on the ground. Then while Cocan and his companions looked on in astonishment, a most peculiar thing happened. One of the beawny viol players dexterously removed the back of his gigantic instrument and bade Cocan step within. A small seat was provided so that he could sit down The three other travellers were given similar berths, and then the procession moved on toward the border.

Being so near now to freedom, Petru imagined his troubles were at an end. Once more, however, he was doomed to disappointment, for the bird of ill-omen that had fluttered about him so long again descended, and Cocan's hopes fell with a thud.

Indeed, Cocan also fell with a thud, and with such force that he feared every bone in his body was broken. It happened that the musician on whose back Cocan rode brought up the rear of the procession. The others had crossed the border long before Cocan and his porter reached it and as they were about to pass into Russian territory the fugitive heard a voice challenge the musician.

"Halt !" cried the voice, in a tone of authority, and Cocan instinctively knew the challenger to be the border patrol.

The musician stopped, and Cocan heard him mumble a few unintelligible words, pretending not to understand the soldier.

"Do you belong to the band of musicians which just passed? " asked the soldier at last.

"Yes, answered the viol player, imbued with sudden understanding.

The soldier laughed. "You have too many bass viols in your band," he said. "I think I will keep this one."

"No, no !" cried the musician. "Let me pass. I do no harm."

At the same instant Cocan felt the bass viol jerked violently from the back of the musician. There ensued a strenuous battle between the soldier and the gipsy each trying to wrest the great vio from the other. For several minutes the two men fought in this tug-o'-war fashion, and C can, powerless to save himself, was rattled about inside the viol like a pea in a pod. Several times he felt like crying ou', but always remembered in time that to yell meant to fall into the hands of the patrol.

While being bounced first this way and then that Cocan prayed that the victory might go to the musican. Suddenly, as though in answer to the fugitive's prayer, the musician, exerting all his strength, managed to wrest the instrument from his opponent, but in so doing he merely made a bad situation worse, for he lost his balance and staggered backward, seeking in vain to regain his equilibrium.

Finally both musician and instrument fell in a heap into the ditch at the side of the road. The back of the viol was wrenched off in the fall, and Cocan, bruised and battered, was tumbled out in a heap.

When his eyes had grown accustomed to the strong light the fugitive found himself sitting in the ditch, up to his waist in water. Next moment, with a yell of satisfaction, the soldier was upon him. Cocan struggled, but in vain. In the excitement the gipsy escaped, but Cocan was subdued and taken before the military authorities.

He was held a prisoner for several days, and was then given a hearing, following which he was dismissed on payment of a fine of six hundred kronen (twenty-two pounds).

Returning finally Cocan sought the ticket agent, to whom he related the story.

"Cheer up !" said the amiable ticket-seller. "You will be more fortunate next time."

Cocan remained with the agent for several days, and was joined at last by one Alexandru Mihutz, who was also desirous of escaping to America. Before a week had passed the agent again told Cocan to proceed to the border and await a second band of musicians.

"But," said the agent, "you must follow a different road, and we will hope that news of your adventure hasn't traversed the length of the border."

Having been suplied with food Cocan and Mihutz started out on the long and dreary march, travelling by a road which crossed the border several miles distant from the scene of Cocan's previous mishap.

When still some distance from the Russian line the two fugitives came upon a second band of musicians, and in the band were two stalwart men who carried bass viols of extraordinary proportions.

"The border patrol," said Cocan, "must be impressed by this time with the idea that Hungary is populated mostly by wandering bands of musicians made up chiefly of bass viol players."

One of the musicians laughed.

"We are kept busy" he said, "but not with the playing of the instruments. We have taken across many scores of men who would rather make money in America than be soldiers in Hungary."

In a few moments the backs of the bass viols were removed and the travellers stepped within. When the backs had been replaced the band moved on, some of the members playing the national airs of Hungary. On reaching the border the musicians were halted and Cocan heard the soldiers talking with the leader. At first Cocan's heart again sank within him, but presently he understood that the soldier's only desire was to hear the musicians play.

Cocan heard the leader agree, and next moment the nomadic orchestra swung into one of the national airs and he was treated to a new sensation. He had often heard a bass voil played, but he had not been within the instrument at the time. The noise, confined within the viol, was deafening, and for fifteen minutes Cocan was compelled to bear it until his head throbbed and his nerves were all a-tingle.

At length Petru felt himself lifted on to the back of the brawny musician again, and the procession moved on.

After travelling on a few miles the band stopped and the prisoners were liberated. They shook hands with their deliverers, and then set their faces toward the coast.

In due time Cocan and his companion reached America, and at last joined their friends at Canton, where both are now working.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

big German airships. This was apparent from the very candid criticisms, of the French engineer after the opportunity afforded them by chance at Luneville to make a closer inspection of the strayed Zeppelin, then had previously been possible, or was ever intended.

Mr. Norman Angell was perhaps hardly the lecturer that one would have expected to hear at the United Service Instuite. However much his high aims may appeal to us, it remains that they lack the possibility of application in practice. The services have to deal with facts as they are, and are nothing if not practical. To spend an afternoon listening to utopian dreams for antedating the millenium might be interesting but it was not instructive. Mr. Angell had nothing to say which he has not already said again and again in print. His audience was courteous, sympathetic, but unconvinced. His appreciation of the situation omitted some of the most important factors initiating thereby the course of action proposed.

The alterations in the regulations regarding confidential reports, though running to some length, in point do not amount to more than the fact that in future all reports on officers will be communicated to them, whether good, bad or indifferent; instead of as formerly only in the case of adverse criticism likely to affect the officers' future career. If this change has no other effect it should at least ensure that by the time an officer arrives at a position in which he has to report on others, he will have accumulated in his memory a vast collection of synonyms or paraphrases for describing the average officer under his command without repeating himself, or in using expressions that may lead to controversy. Few would have regretted, and most would have welcomed a change that eliminated all annual confidential reports, except in the case of those whom it was desired to bring to notice for excellence, or necessary to report for the reverse. But we are a conservative nation in many ways, and most of all in the services, and it is likely that for many years to come there will be the same piling up of records to the effect that most of the junior officers are promising, and the seniors are good average regimental officers with a selection here and there as above the average of his rank.

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ALLEGED SECRET BRIDE.

CLAIM TO RECOGNITION AS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Mr. Charlemagne Tower, a former United States Ambassador to Russia and Germany, figures in an action for damages brought as the traditional wealthy parent interfering with the course of true love. He is being sued by a woman who claims to be his daughter-in-law for alienating the affections of her husband.

An alleged secret marriage between Mr. Charlemagne Tower, jun., a student son of the wealthiest man in Philadelphia, and Miss Georgenna Burdick, known to her friends as "Dixie" because of her pronounced Southern accent, has repeatedly formed the subject of newspaper gossip. There is a strict rule at Yale University that students who marry while in the university must leave. When circumstantial reports of his marriage were first circulated two years ago, the ex-Ambassador's son was summoned before the faculty and questioned. He indignantly denied the truth of the reports.

Mr. Tower, jun., graduated in June last, and to-day "Dixie," all reasons for secrecy having vanished, has made Mr. Tower the defendent in a law case. She declares, however, that she does not want monetary damages but recognition of her status as a wife. The alleged secret wedding took place, according to her, on June 7, 1911, at New Haven. In August of the same year the couple went to New York, where "we lived happily until the beginning of 1913, when it became necessary for me to undergo an operation." It was then that the former Ambassador became acquainted with his son's marriage. He summoned the wife to Philadelphia and announced that he "would not recognise the marriage, and threatened to disinherit his son."

The plaintiff states: "Chassie proved a loyal and true husband until April, when he stated that his father had cut off his allowance, and that he therefore was unable to support me." Young Mr. Tower in obedience to his father then left her, and returned to New Haven to continue his studies.

The plaintiff's statement ends with the declaration: "I ask for nothing but the love and friendship of my husband."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. James Glover's book of reminiscences, just published contains many good stories. Here are a few:—

When Sir Herbert Tree "went over" to the halls, he was a little nervous of how the music-hall folk would greet him, and on his first visit to rehearsal at the Palace he said to Lady Tree: "I should like you to accompany me; these music-hall people are so sympathetic."

So they went and stood quietly watching various turns "trying it over" with the band. Suddenly one of a semi-dressed, perspiring duo of acrobats walked up to Sir Herbert, slapped him on the back, and said "'Ullo, 'Erbert, 'ow ar' yer? Glad to see you on the 'alls."

A sublime pause, a long stare of astonishment, a confused look, a triumphant smile, and 'Erbert turns round mechanically and says, "I'm very well, thank you; you know my wife? Maud—the Two Whacks! The Two Whacks—Maud?"

Xavier Leroux wrote a beautiful suite for "Dante" at Drury Lane, what time, a panorama passed with illustrated scenery on the Road to Hades. "Eh, what do I do, Loveday, eh?" growled Irving while the stage procession of miles of landscape unrolled itself. "Stand here on the stage, eh? Looking at it, eh? Doing nothing' eh? Saving nothing, eh?" "I think so," piped Loveday, the stage manager. "I think not," said Mr. Irving. "Cut the d—think out." And thus Art once more fell a victim to Effect.

BISCUIT AS CARD.

The late Mr. G. W. Palmer was very proud of the great firm of which he was a director, and in this connection (says the "Daily Mail") an interesting anecdote is told of him.

He was staying at a country hotel, and after dinner was engaged in conversation by a well known peer, to whom he was unknown. The peer expressed his desire to continue the acquaintanceship, and asked Mr. Palmer for a card.

Mr. Palmer, failing to find one in his pockets, called to the waiter to fetch him a biscuit, which he gravely handed to the astonished peer, who read on it the legend, "Huntley and Palmer, Reading."

WINTER RESORT.

A man with unusual ideas opened a boarding-house at Saranac Lake and advertised it as a winter resort (says the "Argonaut"). A guest went up there, and after a brief sojourn packed up, paid his bill, and said: "How can you have the nerve to advertise this place as a winter resort when the thermometer for the past week has registered eight below?" The landlord looked aggrieved. "Well, that's winter, ain't it?" he exclaimed. "If eight below ain't winter, I'd like to know what is!"

INSATIABLE YOUTH.

The small boy had been to a Sunday-school conducted according to modern ideas. He came home full of the news that the teachers had made a model mud-hut to show how the savages lived, and incidentally to awaken infantile interest in missions. "It was nice," said the boy, "but I think that the teachers ought to have blacked themselves all over and shown us what savages were like."—"Manchester Guardian."

JU-JU AT HOME.

A Liverpool man, who has been spending some time in investigating the dark corners of the West Coast and of Central Africa, three months ago visited that mysterious home of the Ju ju which has led to the publication of one of our most sensational Blue Books on African superstition (says the "Liverpool Daily Post"). He bribed a native to lead him into the heart of Ju-ju land, where he could see unobserved the high priest of the Ju ju cult. After much trouble and caution he saw from an unsuspected spot the very alter of Ju-judom. In a lonely glade was the high Ju-ju—a huge nigger. His throne was a Liverpool candlebox, across his loins was a sack on which, printed in large letters, was "Tate's Cube Sugar." And in his hand he held—a policeman's baton!

The Altona railway administration has decreed that lady passengers who do not use hat-pin point protectors shall not be carried on the system, in view of the numerous accidents which have occurred. The regulation is being strictly enforced.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

A HAMLET STORY.

The most recent interpretation of "Hamlet" in Paris has called forth a variation of a familiar story. Although the threefold version is ascribed to an English origin, it is well worth repeating. One day an Inspector entered an English school, and suddenly and severely asked a class of small boys, "Who wrote 'Hamlet'?" After a great silence a boy stood up and said in a trembling voice, "It wasn't me." The story was told to an English lady, who listened with attention, finally remarked, "H'm; I'll be bound that was the very boy who did it." The new story, now double-barrelled, was told to a second lady, who replied, "That's all very well; but after all, we haven't been told who did it." The story may note new, but as an example of the technical perfection of the modern story it is worth repeating.

A BEAUTY SPOT OF THE SURREY WEALD.

Newdigate, where the parishioners have been picking black-berries to buy cassocks for the choir-boys, is a quiet little weald village, near the Sussex border, which consists chiefly of an interesting old church. This is a Norman edifice, which contained a remarkable allegorical painting of St. Christopher that was swept away by a "restoration" of the destructive sort about forty years ago. The tower, wholly built of oak, is surmounted by a shingled spire, which a sunny autumn invests with peculiar beauty. On the belfry are long records of bell-ringing feats performed by past generations of villagers.

"BACK TO CONFUCIUS."

The correspondent of a German newspaper gives an interesting account of the present situation in China. What the country desires, above all is the restoration of peace and order. "In all the land there is one cry, the cry for peace and order, and one desire, the desire for authority which will protect and enforce obedience. The great mass of the people are tired of disturbances, and the 'literati,' who have no leanings towards modern politics, are beginning to wake up to their duty again. The news that China has its first regular President has passed like a fresh breeze over the land which has so long been troubled. The cry is back to Confucius and the old foundations of law and order." This statement should prove of interest to the Western world, which has had its belief in the stability of the Chinese people somewhat shaken lately.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Lloyd George, has now been Chancellor of the Exchequer for five and a half years. No Liberal statesman has held that office for such a long period since Mr. Gladstone, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer for over seven years, from 1859 to 1866. On the Conservative side, Sir Michael Hicks Beach only failed to equal Mr. Gladstone's record by a few days in his occupancy of the Exchequer from 1895 to 1902. Mr. Goschen was Chancellor of the Exchequer for a month or so longer than Mr. George's record up to the present. The three immediate predecessors of Mr. George at the Exchequer—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Ritchie—all occupied the position for comparatively short periods. Of recent years the shortest period of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer was that of Lord Randolph Churchill, who resigned after less than five months.

CUDDESDON COLLEGE.

Cuddesdon College, to be the new Principal of which Archdeacon Seaton, the Rector of Johannesburg, is being sent from South Africa, was founded about 1854 by Bishop Wilberforce, who had previously tried to establish a theological seminary in his palace grounds. The first Principal was the Rev. A. Pott, the Vice-Principal Liddon, and the solitary student was named Porter, so Oxford witlings naturally made a joke about "a pot of porter with the lid on." Constant complaint about "popish" doctrines and practices at the new college were made by Golightly, a Low Church zealot, who was nicknamed the "Oxford Spy."

PADEREWSKI AT HOME.

Riond-Bosson, Paderewski's beautiful place at Morges, on the Swiss side of Lake Geneva, has become one of the show-places of Europe, not only on account of its famous owner, but also for its orchards, greenhouses and the chicken farm, which is one of Mme. Paderewski's chief cares. From a description of it given in the October "Century" we gather that it is simply a comfortable modern house, standing at the top of a large, sloping, green field. It commands a magnificent prospect, first of a rose-garden, then of the wide sweep of green, bordered by huge trees—linden; chestnuts, and evergreens. Farther on is the lake with a splendid view of Mont Blanc for a background. Flowers abound: orange-trees in tubs, geraniums, heliotrope, mignonette, and chiefly roses, all in bloom in July.

AS A FARM-HAND.

Paderewski spends most of the morning and afternoon in his own study. He finds some time for exercise during the day, grass cutting on lawn and fields being his favourite outdoor work; and although his priceless hands have to be protected by gloves, he gets a good deal of fun as well as benefit from being a "farm-hand." At luncheon-time he appears, after a hard morning's work, looking well, happy, and hoyish, dressed like Mark Twain, in pure white, and ready to chat delightfully on any subject. There are many portraits of Paderewski at Riond-Bosson, but none except the pencil-sketch by Burne-Jones has represented both the strength and the spirituality of his head. This portrait hangs in the salon, surrounded by old prints, which are one of the master's hobbies.

SEVEN PIANOS IN THE HOUSE.

There are seven pianos in the house, two being in the drawingroom; but it is in his own study that Paderewski does all his practising and composing. His practising would be both an encouragement and a discouragement to students. Hour after hour he works, with the patience that none but the greatest possess, polishing, repolishing phrases that sound perfect even to a practised ear, but which do not satisfy critical judgment. Only occasionally does he allow himself the relaxation of playing even a page of music; after this he returns relentlessly to octave work, to staccato finger-passages, to separate phrases from Liszt's sonatas to the more difficult portions of his own magnificent "Variations et fugue," to snatches of Chopin, or to bits of Debussy, whose piano music he likes. [illegible]

MEN AND MATTERS.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S STAFF.

After performing the duties of Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught for the past two years—throughout his Royal Highness's term as Governor-General of Canada—Major H. C. Lowther, a younger brother of Sir Gerard Lowther and the Speaker, has resigned the office, and on his return to the Dominion the Duke was accompanied in that capacity by Major Francis Douglas Farquhar, D. S. O., a son of Sir H. T. Farquhar and a brother-in-law of the Earl of Dunmore. There was a second change in the Duke's staff, for Captain Long, D. S. O. (a son of Mr. Walter Long), has relinquished his appointment as one of the Aides-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, for which he was selected when the Governor-General commenced his term. Captain Long, who, like Major Farquhar, won his D. S. O., in South Africa, is succeeded by Lieut. Alan C. D. Graham, of the 9th Lancers, who has been given the temporary rank of captain.

A DISTINGUISHED BABY.

The Earl of Kerry's newly-born heir has a host of distinguished relatives. The cousin of two dukes—Abercorn and Marlborough—he stands in the same degree of relationship to Earl Winterton and the Earl of Durham. The Duchess of Devonshire and the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford are his aunts, while a great-aunts, is to be found in the Duchess of Buccleuch. He will, in the ordinary course of events, become a many-titled man for Lord Lansdowne holds no fewer than twelve titles, four of which are Irish. A Peer of Scotland, Baron Nairne, a creation of 1681, he has also the Barony of Kerry, which dates back to the thirteen century. He has also the Barony (1760) and Earldom (1784) of Wycombe, a place which the Marquis of Lincolnshire would, no doubt, have taken for the designation of his marquessate had it not been appropriated.

OXFORD'S VICE CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Strong, the Dean of Christ Church, who will be Oxford's Vice-Chancellor for the next four years, is a Londoner by birth and early education. Like his neighbour, Dr. Shadwell, the Provost of Oriel, he was at Westminster School in the time of Dr. Scott. At Christ Church he has largely restored the prestige lost during the inefficient sway of the two great Greek scholars, Gainsford and Liddell. Under Dr. Strong's rule the "House" has been Head of the River both in eights and torpids, and now frequently gets a "look in" when the University scholarships and prizes are being awarded. Dean Strong is also a Churchman of very vigorous type.

A GREAT SCHOLAR.

To Professor Robinson Ellis, who died in mail week, belonged the reputation of being the greatest English Latinist. He was a scholar of the type more common in the Middle Ages than to-day, and he brought his great erudition to bear on the texts of many little-known Latin poets. One of his best-known works is a commentary on Catullus, which is of inestimable value to scholars. He was also greatly attracted by the minor poems attributed to Virgil. Professor Ellis was Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford.

HERE'S TO PANAMA.

Americans all over the world were requested by the managers of the forthcoming Panama-Pacific Exposition to make a libation on Oct. 10 in honour of the Panama Canal. The correct formula for the toast was: "Here's to Panama, to those who conceived it, to those who achieved it." There was something picturesque and characteristically American in this idea of a world-wide libation, which was fixed to coincide with the blowing up of the Gamboa dyke, the last obstruction in the canal bed.

A LAMB MEMORIAL.

We wonder what Charles Lamb would have thought of the memorial to him at Edmonton, for whose completion additional funds are being invited. The memorial takes the form of a public hall and institute and the choice of Edmonton for its erection is due to the fact that "Elia" lived there. His shade may rejoice that it is not being commemorated by a statue, but a library, choicely stocked, would surely have been the most fitting monument.

AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Colonel Gerard Robert Paul, whose death is announced, had been aide-de-camp to the King since 1911. He went through the South African Campaign, first as D.A.A.G., and afterwards as Assistant-Adjutant-General and Assistant Director of Transport, taking part in the advance on Kimberley and the operations in the Orange Free State and Transvaal. He received the South African Medal with three clasps, and was mentioned in dispatches. In 1904 Colonel Paul was specially employed in Somaliland, and subsequently became Assistant Director of Transport at the War Office.

MISS GERTRUDE FORD.

Some particulars of the life and work of Gertrude Ford, the poetess, are supplied in the current "Millgate Monthly," in which magazine she is described as "the one fine poet of the Co-operative movement." Miss Ford is a Lancashire lass. She was born in the Rossendale Valley, and began her active work in the world as a telephone operator. But the great strain soon proved too much for her always delicate health, and for years she has supported herself by her pen. At the early age of ten Miss Ford wrote her first story, and her gift for poetry found expression at fourteen. Her chief ambition, from her earliest years, was to be an author, and if possible a poet. "As a little child she used to pray 'O God, make me a true poet!' and most assuredly that prayer has been answered.

MR. MASTERMAN'S APPRECIATION.

Miss Ford was always far too delicate to attend school, but she managed without classes or teacher to study both English and French, until now she can write with the utmost fluency in either language. It is only fair to mention the fact that Miss Ford has won literary recognition in the highest quarters, and has been praised by the best critics, among them Mr. Stopford Brooke. Not long ago, Mr. Masterman granted her a long interview in the House of Commons, and told her that he read everything he saw appearing above her name, and he also said that she had powers of expression given to few women. Mr. Masterman was particularly attracted by the poem "The Song of the Shop Slave," which may be found in a volume of poems composed by Miss Ford and entitled "Lyric Leaves."

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Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

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